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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,411—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Brisco	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	31st ,,

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 7th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th September, calling at Karrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 23rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 17th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 17th September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
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FIRST SALOON, Fare	Rs. 375.
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PREPARED from the leaves of Erythroxylon Coca, is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of exhaustion, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

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Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	14
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

JANUARY MEETING, 1899.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the January Meeting to be held at Guindy on the 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th January, 1899, CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 1st October, 1898. Special attention is drawn to General condition II and last para. of III.

For Prospectus and other particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Race, Madras Club.

E. H. HAZELTON, Ver.-Capt.,
Honorary Secretary.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 222, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Michael and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS AND WOODEN CASES.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September 1898. Tenders for the purchase of—

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1,000 EMPTY KEROSINE TINS only.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of Engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender. DELIVERY to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st September, 1898.

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One new English-built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
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1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1225.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Emperor" Model, bent bar, Octagon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

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SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1268.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, Superior quality	5
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1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	29

TWELVE LENS.

1268A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.— Do. do.	42
1268-17.— Do. do.	45
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Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Cartridge Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
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Engineers' Glazed Papers for Ferro-Prussiate Processes.
Marion's Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

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Moist Water Colours in Pans.
Slow-drying Colours in Tubes.
Oil Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
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TO-NIGHT!
NOVELTY THEATRE.
THE ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.
Will perform for the occasion of the Zoroastrian NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY.
Special Performance!
KHOONE NAHAK.
An Hindoostani adaptation from Shakespeare's "HAMLET."
ON SATURDAY, the 17th INSTANT.
KHOONE NAHAK.
Box Plan at the Theatre.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned up to FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the supply of the following oils during the year 1899 :—

84 tons SHALE OIL.
200 tons PETROLEUM.
48 tons A high FLASHING MINERAL OIL (250 ° to 300 ° F).

Delivery will have to be made in monthly lots of 7 tons, 25 tons & 4 tons respectively, or varied, as may be directed from time to time.

Samples of Oils offered of not less than 1 gallon must accompany the tenders.

Form of tender can be had on application at this office.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be sealed & marked "TENDERS FOR OILS."

Parel Works, 14th September, 1898.

E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.

NEARLY .....£9,000,000 Stg.

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W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Pasta Lane, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of half-pressed bales cotton, damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th September, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.—All our Useful and Fancy Goods will be given at GREAT REDUCTION for a week only on account of Parsee Holidays, at SHROFF BROTHERS.

EK DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Ladies' Shirt-Blouses, Collars, and Cuffs, New Silk Scarfs, and made up Bows.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

WANTED, a good COMPETENT DRAFTSMAN, one possessing knowledge of mill and machinery construction will be preferred.—Apply with copies of testimonials to "A. C." care of this Paper.

WANTED, a First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER with a good knowledge of drawing. The experienced only need apply with copies of testimonials to "A. C." care of this paper.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide sale of late Mr. John Marshall's furniture, carriages, horses, piano, etc., by order of the Administrator-General at Altamont Road, Cumballa, on 16th and 17th inst. Carriages and horses will be SOLD on 18th inst. at 3 P.M.

---

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow," Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTON, to play long and round tunes, in case complete. Rs. 50 to 150, with 6 long and 6 round tunes—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Showy Bay Waler pair going in single and Double Harness, 16 hands, aged 7. Apply DINSHAW VAKIL'S STABLE, Gowalia Tank Rd.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoon: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST between Marine Lines and Apollo Street on THURSDAY LADY'S GOLD GENEVA WATCH. Finder returning same to this office will be rewarded.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

LANAULI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

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MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged: Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras. C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs on made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS, with 6 metal tunes and case complete, Rs. 40, with 4 Rolls, Rs. 55, and with Drum Rs. 55, extra Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, to be had as the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, as it frequently "cases" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere, at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CHARLES B. CLIN PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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For these Cream of Champagnes

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A Beautifully Colored 14 x 10
PORTRAIT
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; when gives relief.

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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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C. R. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. D. RAWLINS, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
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BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 6,660,000

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CONTENTS.
VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Pleus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aapv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Kila.
10. The Lodestone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvns, Modes and Main—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis aPillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Navel Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Aroana.
4. The North
5 The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a ditions and Subtrac
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel,
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footprint
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Svastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Dorje Frot.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Cesaunia, Brontia, and Ombris,

DANCING,
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Soul.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes,

THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argel.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles,
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebula and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN,
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountal Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanaa.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. Tho Mountain as Hoe ven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Lo Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.
THE NUMBER SEVEN,
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. (See from Volume I.
3. The Tomoyo.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvodvath Bridge.
3. The Heaven's box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS, RAGS,

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 10-51m., 11-12a. Low water, 4-23m., 4-54a.
Banks closed, Parsee New Year's Day.
B. V. R. Cycling Club Gymkhana, 5 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Alfred Theatrical Company performance, to-night.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Scarlachberger entered the Dock on Tuesday

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Paramatta left the Dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

MR. TILAK.—In addition to those already enumerated, public meetings have been held at Bhusawal, Hingoli, and elsewhere to rejoice over Mr. Tilak's release.

POSTAL EXCHANGE.—With effect from yesterday, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 5, viz., 1s. 4d. per rupee.

THE THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.—In our report of the case of theft which came before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater on Tuesday, the name of the prisoner No. 2 should be "Simon De Souza," and not "Simon de Mello," as incorrectly stated.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTE FOR RS. 1,000.—Mr. T. Ralph Douse, residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the police that he forgetfully left a currency note for Rs. 1,000 on his writing table on Tuesday morning, and on reaching his office in the Fort at 10-30 a.m. he thought of it and at once telephoned to his bungalow, when he learnt that the note had been stolen.

EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane regarding the death of Gopal Rama, aged twenty-five years, residing in the room of a chawl in that locality. Deceased was addicted to drink, and on Tuesday last, while under the influence of liquor, he jumped into a well in the locality and was drowned. His body was recovered by the police the same evening, life being extinct. A verdict of suicide while under the influence of liquor was returned by the jury.

A CAMBRIDGE STUDENT.—Among the passengers who left by last Saturday's mail for Europe is Mr. Heerabai, son of Dewan Bahadur Manibai Jashbai, the retired Prime Minister of Cutch and Baroda. Mr. Heerabhai returns to England to complete his studies for the Bar and take a degree in Art at Cambridge. The Dewan Bahadur being popular, there was a large number of his friends at the Ballard Pier to meet Mr. Heerabai, who was presented with garlands and flowers. Mr. Manibhai came here to meet his son from Petlad and goes back in a short time.

THEFT OF AN ORNAMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Nursey Mahadev, a young Hindu mendicant, with the theft of a gold chain valued at Rs. 150 belonging to Khanderao Hurichandra, a land owner residing at Nagdevi. It appeared from the evidence that the accused went to the house of the complainant on Tuesday afternoon on the pretence of receiving alms, and,availing himself of a suitable opportunity, removed the chain from the neck of the complainant's infant sister, named Knobe. On the child complaining to her brother soon afterwards, the accused was chased and arrested, and on searching his clothes the missing ornament was found tied round his waist. The accused, who had some previous convictions against him, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.—Despite the continual tears of Pluvius last Tuesday evening, the Tivoli Theatre was literally packed by a large audience, the occasion being a theatrical performance given by some of the Portuguese gentlemen amateurs in aid of the Society of Piety, Dabul, an institution which has for many years been a great support to a large number of destitute poor and decrepit persons. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun is the patron of this charitable institution. Besides many of the prominent members of the Portuguese community of Bombay, Parsi and Hindu gentlemen also attended the performance. The evening's entertainment was a thorough success. The programme was admirably arranged, and the rendering of the songs by some of the actors were remarkably good. Mr. J. A. Fernandes, who is the best "Comique Leon" among Portuguese amateurs, was the recipient of many favours from the audience. The orchestra, under the able direction of Maestro S. Rebello, entertained the audience with many choice selections, terminating about midnight by the orchestra playing "God save the Queen."

A DISHONEST POST OFFICE PACKER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Constable Hamsworth charged Pandu Patil, employed as a packer in the Mandwi Branch Post Office, Bombay, with having committed theft of a packet containing a currency note for Rs. 100. Superintendent Grennan conducted the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that, on or about 5th July last, one Peeraji sent from Poona by post one note for Rs. 100 of the Madras Circle and a *hoondi* for Rs. 100 one Chhotalal of Bombay. This was addressed to Tamba Kai Kanta, Mandve, and duly posted from Poona. In the ordinary course of business it must have come to the post office in Bombay, where the accused was employed. Mr. Ayer Swami Pillay, the sub-postmaster, stated that the accused as a packer had to stamp all letters received in this office. The letter addressed by Peeraji to Chhotalal was found missing,and inquiries were set on foot, with the result that the accused was found in possession of a note for Rs. 100 of the Madras Circle. The accused stated in his defence that he found the note lying near the railings of the post office. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo three months' further imprisonment.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A GUNNER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Holdway charged John Hunt, No. 6711, a gunner of No. 18 Western Division, Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, with stealing several bottles of scent from a hair-cutting saloon situated on Esplanade Road. The evidence against the accused was that on the previous night, at about 12 o'clock, he went to the saloon,in a state of intoxication, and lifting up a huge stone from the road broke into pieces the pane of glass in front of the show window. He then put his hand inside and removed the stolen property. A police ramosl, who was doing duty a few paces off, raised an alarm,and the accused was subsequently arrested by Constable Anderson. The accused had nothing to say in his defence and pleaded guilty to the charge. The Commanding officer of the accused's battery, who was present in court, was questioned by the magistrate as to whether the accused bore a good character in the battery. He said that the accused was not charged with theft before, but he did not bear a good character. The magistrate remarked that the fact of the accused having been under the influence of liquor was no defence in the eyes of the law, although it was an extenuating circumstance to a certain extent. The offence committed by the accused was a deliberate one, and his worship, therefore, sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99 :—

	In the month of July 1898.		
	GOLD.	SILVER.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,01,03,394	17,77,011	1,75,80,405
Exports	12,62,048	50,24,689	62,86,737
Net Imports	91,41,346	21,52,322	1,12,93,668

To the end of the month of July 1898, Progressive.

Imports	2,85,57,533	4,72,25,330	7,57,82,863
Exports	73,09,255	2,39,48,136	3,12,57,391
Net Imports	2,12,48,278	2,17,84,194	4,30,32,472

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of July 1898	76,795	32,29,145*	33,00,940
To the end of the month of July 1898, (Progressive)	16,36,565	3,02,39,086	3,18,75,651
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of July 1898	.....	61,27,726	61,27,726
To the end of the month of July 1898, (Progressive)	3,38,834	3,16,73,385	3,25,12,219

* Of which Rs. 31,02,050 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars and Rs. 27,038 and 27,352 respectively the bullion values of Ihilkis and Khans received from Kashmir.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER AT A TANK.

IMPERATRIX VS. DOLAJEE GALAJEE.

THE accused in this case was charged before Mr. E. H Leggatt, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, with murder in that he caused the death of one Girdhar Bechar by striking him with a spade at Talod on the 16th June last. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty, with which Mr. Leggatt could not agree, and made a reference to the High Court. Mr. K. M. Javeri appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused had some dispute with the deceased's father about the payment of some money-debt. There were two eye-witnesses to the murder, Lilachand and Amtha, who saw the accused kill the deceased. The defence had suggested that the accused could not have committed the murder in a place so frequented as the tank where the murder was alleged to have been committed. The Sessions Judge remarked that there was no reason whatever to distelieve the evidence of Lillachand and Amtha. It was not suggested that either of them was in any way at enmity with the accused, and thereby laid himself open to all the risks of a prosecution for perjury if he did not see the murder committed by the accused. Lillachund's story was that he went with the deceased to the tank and saw the deceased killed by the accused. The two witnesses, in Mr. Leggatt's opinion, gave their evidence in a perfectly straight-forward manner, and with every appearance of telling the absolute truth. The fact that they did not interfere to help the deceased was very easily explained by the natural timidity of a Bania and his usual unwillingness to expose himself to any risk in order to save another. Within a very short time of the murder, Amtha told the father of the deceased that the accused had killed his son, and Lillachund told both him and the Mukhi the same. It was most improbable, Mr. Leggatt said, that so consistent a story should have been thought out in so short a time. He had no means of knowing by which process of reasoning the jury arrived at a verdict which he could only characterise as extraordinary. The motive for the crime was no doubt not very plain, but they had no means of knowing what passed between the deceased and the accused. It was in Mr. Leggatt's opinion probable that the accused was very sore at having to part with his land and bullocks, and on meeting the deceased alone his anger might have come to a head, or it was also possible that the deceased might have taunted or abused him. However this might be, there could be little doubt that the dispute about the debt formed the foundation of the motive. From the severity of the wounds and from the nature of the weapon used, Mr. Leggatt had no doubt in his own mind that the accused actually intended to cause the death of the deceased, but even if it be not so, he thought the accused must have had the knowledge that he was almost certain to cause the deceased's death. Mr. Leggatt did not think the offence could come under the head of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, for he intended to cause grievous hurt, he must as all the blows were directed at the head of the deceased, have intended to fracture his skull. Every one knows that an injury of this nature would in all probability cause death. But even if the accused had not this knowledge, a severe fracture of the skull such as the accused obviously intended to cause would in the ordinary course of nature, cause death, and the offence would therefore be one of murder whichever way they looked at it. Reluctant as Mr. Leggatt was to differ from the jury on a point of fact and on the credit to be assigned to the eye-witnessess, he was of opinion that a complete failure of justice would result from his accepting their verdict, and he was therefore compelled to refer the case to the High Court.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole case and the arguments of the pleaders, convicted the accused of the murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

327-11499-97—Craigie L and O—Shaik Hussein bin Gulam Mohideen Rogay vs Hajee Meya Abdoola Hajee M Ahmed Khan—Bicknell M and M

354-97—Bhaishanker and K—Devcaram Kaya and others vs Ramjee Manjee and others—Payne G and S and Crawford B and Co

5-98—Matubhai and J—Lukmidas Narsey vs Canjee Lilladhur—Little and Co

155-93—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Indurjee vs Goculdas Indurjee andanother—Tyabjee D and Co

24-98—Capt and V—Mahomed Ali Dawoodjee vs Mathuraprasad Sukhnandjee—Tyabjee D and Co

596-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Tulookchand Bhanjee and others vs Nathmal Dupchand and others—Malubhai and J

42-98—Matubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Chunilal Chobat.

323-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Mantri.

328-97—In person—Balshet Pandushet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

208-94—Roughton and B—The Fabrisch Senitade Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kaymu Ebrahim vs Ladhibai and others Muljee and R—Partly decree I. Not to be called on.

Testamentary Suits,

13-95—PestonjiR and K, and Bhaisanker and K—Hajrabai, widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubhai and J—Bhowanishanker Kutonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V Sitaram Souba and others vs the Hindustan S and W Mills Co Dikshit and D.

630-97—Ardashir H and D Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwala vs the Social Secolare Generale Company of Paris and others—Craigie L and O, B M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRAVERS.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

339-98—Craigie L and O—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others vs Chubildas Lalloobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

389-98—Craigie L and O—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others vs Hansraj Godhowjee and others—Ardashir H D. Not to be called on.

Postponed Long Causes.

692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Dongre—Johangir and S. Not to be called on.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojiee—Payne G and S. Not to be called on.

320-96—Payne G and S—Jomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.

150-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Bhaishanker and K.

Defended New Long Cause.

202-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishanday—Captain and V

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's report.

497-96—Dikshit and D—Rattonsi Bhowan vs Valji Jivraj and others—

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

THERE was no change yesterday in the price of Consols in London, 109 15-16 being still quoted. French Rentes dropped ¼ per cent., to 103; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25·28 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. declined 1-8 per cent., to £62 3-8; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114. Discount on Short London at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher in value, at 28d. per oz.; but in New York the price of the metal was unchanged at 60 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·84 1-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper the quotation was £59-10s.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 930,000 bales, compared with 990,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 38 3 4s. per 416lbs. was quoted, September-October shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed 37s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal in a flat market; Brown Rapeseed, 34 3-4s. per 416lbs., September-October shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market flat; Linseed, 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market quieter in tone.

The Cotton Market in Liverpool was steady at closing yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales; and the Imports, 4,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; December Futures were 2 points lower, at 5·61 cents., and March 3 points, at 5·72 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales.

The local markets have been closed to-day for the Parsee New Year holidays, and will not re-open till Friday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	238	bales.
Wheat	2,110	cwts.
Linseed	2,895	,,
Rapeseed	1,731	,,
Poppyseed	646	,,
Castorseed	931	,,
Rice	1,096	,,

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th September, 1893, as compared with the Statement of 30th August, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 30, '98. Rs.	A.	P.	Sept. 6, '98. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,94,48,524	13	8	2,01,46,956	0	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,97,25,018	1	7	5,05,83,725	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,60,571	10	3	2,02,026	4	3
Sundries	24,18,157	1	9	24,31,388	8	5
Rs.	10,07,02,271	11	3	10,22,14,096	10	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	42,15,439	0	0	53,30,734	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,49,774	0	0	71,18,374	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,44,72,471	0	7	1,70,61,867	10	11
Accounts of Credit do.	2,12,03,611	11	10	2,11,19,268	14	3
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,57,93,191	0	5	1,73,63,949	11	3
Balances with other Banks	4,98,224	1	4	4,89,642	15	11
Bullion	1,360	14	0	1,360	14	0
Dead Stock	13,14,421	13	0	13,16,161	4	0
Stamps	9,554	4	6	9,221	8	3
Sundries	16,44,678	12	1	16,94,107	2	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,07,24,239	7	10	1,44,08,577	7	9
Do. at Branches	1,37,72,175	9	8	1,63,91,801	1	1
Rs.	10,07,02,271	11	3	10,22,14,096	10	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 6th September, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,00,705	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,99,137	Inc.
Other Deposits	8,58,707	Inc.
Post Bills	53,545	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,83,895	Inc.
Loans	25,89,396	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	94,343	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	15,56,758	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	83,15,763	Dec.
Cash at Branches	26,19,626	Inc.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 27th August, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 21,95,846 9 10 ½			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 17,10,327 0 6 ½	39,08,173	10	
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	230,89,146	15	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,371	3	5
Sundries	7,77,688	8	9
Total	367,84,380	6	4
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	27,20,417	15	0
Other authorised Investments	11,65,524	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	58,03,847	8	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	51,68,923	14	4
Bills discounted and purchased	59,26,807	11	7
Balances with other Banks	21,50,155	14	4
Bullion	7,705	10	5
Dead stock	7,94,501	1	3
Stamps	12,409	8	6
Sundries	73,435	14	0
	238,24,839	7	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	129,59,540	14	9
Total	367,84,380	6	4

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 16th August, 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 13th August, 1898	7,025,000
Balance to be remitted from 14th August 1898 to 31st March 1899	8,975,000

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 3rd September, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	39,870	42,108	..	2,238	..	38,295
Parcels, &c.	45,516	55,195	..	9,679	..	1,86,177
Goods	3,230	7,677	..	4,397	..	8,101
Other earnings						
Total for week	88,636	1,04,980	..	16,314	..	..
Aggregate	8,51,904	10,82,477	..	..	..	2,30,573

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	25,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,631	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,53,178	17,28,016	68,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,631
Ditto to date ..... ,, 87,194

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 8 weeks at half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	201	101	3	305
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	..	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	1,189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 95
Ditto, to date ..... ,, 356

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARNARD—September 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Phillip G Barnard, D S Police, of a daughter
BEAVER—September 11, at Darjeeling, the wife of G H Beaver, of a daughter
CLEGG-BARKLIE—September 7, at Calcutta, the wife of Robert Clegg-Barklie, of a son
MACNAB—September 9, at Thandiani, Hazara, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon-Captain A J Macnab, F R C S, Q O Corps of Guides, of a daughter
ORR—September 9, at Darjeeling, the wife of T C Orr, Bengal Police, of a son

DEATH.

CLEGG-BARKLIE—September 7, at Calcutta, the infant son of Robert and Louisa Clegg-Barklie

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1898.

WE hazarded the prediction that one of the indirect results of the war forced upon Spain by the United States, and the consequent transfer to the latter of the outlying possessions of the former, would be that Powers of the second class would seek protection in subordinate alliance with a Power able and willing to defend them against unprovoked aggression. There are already some indications that the instinct of preservation is beginning to operate in that direction. The Paris "Presse" has published a communication from Dr. Monribot, the French physician and confidant of Don Francois d'Assisi, husband of the ex-Queen Isabella, who has allowed him to disclose some of "the secrets which diplomacy loves to surround in mystery." The ostensible object of the communication is to disabuse the public mind of the impression that the throne of the young King Alphonso III. is in danger from the Republicans and Anarchists, and from a Carlist rising. With regard to the Republicans, they have been taught by experience that the days of the military pronunciamiento are over. The Spanish Generals who have influence with the army have resolved to defend the Queen Regent and uphold the throne. The Carlists, who are endeavouring to organise an insurrection in two or three Provinces, will be dealt with sternly if they appeal to force. But the real purport of this curious letter is to show that the dynasty, so far from being helpless, will fortwith proceed to procure compensation in Africa for the loss of the American Colonies, and that with this view an understanding with France and Russia has been effected. Here is what Dr. Monribot is indiscreet enough to write on this subject: "In the midst of her undeserved troubles Spain does not despair. Her statesmen see in the future a compensation in Morocco for the cruel loss of her colonies, snatched from her, despite all right, by America. A diplomatist who only yesterday was in a prominent position laid the foundations of an alliance between France and Russia on the one side and Spain on the other against the influence of England and Germany in Morocco. The most important clauses of this new Triple Alliance, concluded by a secret Treaty which was at one moment the object of M. Hannotaux's ambition, were only very recently discussed at Havre with M. Felix Faure, at Madrid, and at St. Petersburg. The interests of Spain in Morocco and her rights there are only equalled by the interests and rights of France. The interests and rights of England and Germany must fall back into the second rank. It is in Morocco that the Hispano-American war must have its epilogue, and it will have that epilogue."

It would be premature to accept this statement as correct in every particular. Secret alliances of the kind are not to be had at a moment's notice by Spain or any other Power, even on the morrow of a crushing defeat. But the fact that before the definitive treaty of peace has been concluded, persons who are well informed as to the secret hopes and intentions of the Government of Madrid speak of an alliance with France and Russia for common objects in Morocco, shows how naturally such ideas spring up when isolation has spelt disaster and humiliation. Now let us turn to Greece, which found to her cost that she cannot cope with Turkey single-handed, and that the Great Powers, far from helping her, adjudged to the Sultan not only a heavy indemnity, but a rectification of frontier which leaves the Hellenic kingdom more open to invasion then before, which is saying a good deal. We now hear from Vienna that a rapprochement between Turkey and Greece is likely to be effected, and is indeed in progress. The ex-Greek Premier, M. Rallis, who took the reins during the war, having visited the capital of the Ottoman Empire, has been received by the Sultan and discussed with that monarch the future relations between the two countries. His Majesty, who as a diplomatist could give points to Lord Salisbury or even to Mr. Chamberlain, suggestively observed: "The recent conflict between the two countries was greatly to be regretted; but there are instances in history of such a conflict drawing closer the bonds of the union previously existing. After the war between Germany and Austria these Powers entered into a close alliance, which has lasted for many years, to the great advantage of both." Abdul the Damned even carried his politeness so far as to express the wish that Queen Olga, who so often passes through the Bosphorus on her way to Russia, would rest at Constantinople. M. Rallis drew from these remarks the not unnatural inference that the Sultan desires an alliance with Greece. At first the patriotic Press in Athens denounced M. Rallis' visit to Stamboul and his interview with the Sultan as the acts of a traitor to his country, who was seeking some unworthy advantage of his own by humiliating Greece.

But as the solid advantages of a friendly understanding with Turkey, in which so many Greeks find their careers, dawned on the public mind, the idea of an alliance with the hereditary enemy began to find favour. It was realised that if Turkey were reassured as to the attitude of Greece many difficult questions might be solved in a friendly spirit. The proposed Navigation Treaty could be put through satisfactorily, and in many ways the Greeks living in the Ottoman Dominions would benefit by the change of policy. On the other hand Turkey, in the event of a war with the Balkan States—none too friendly to Greece—or even with Russia, would be able to withdraw her troops from the Greek frontier, for employment elsewhere. Austria would welcome even an alliance between Greece and Turkey, as it would put an end to one element of unrest in the south-east of Europe. The Cretan question, which is now again becoming acute, could be solved more easily were Turkey and Greece allies. The European concert would be set free for some more important work than bombarding Candia twice a week. And the net result of such an alliance would be that one of the weaker States would find relative security under the ægis of a more powerful neighbour. How long will it be before Holland and Portugal seek safety in the same direction? We have indeed heard rumours that the Lusitanian kingdom contemplates the sale of Delagoa Bay for a great price, while there is yet time, to a rich and powerful friend. If Spain had been wise in her generation, she might have sold Cuba for twenty or thirty millions to the United States, and retained Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

THE foreign trade of the country during the month of July was considerably in excess of the total for the corresponding period of the famine year, but only slightly more than in the preceding year. The imports and exports together were of the value of 6,093 lakhs, as compared with 5,212 lakhs in 1897 and 6,060 lakhs in 1896. Had imports been maintained at the level of 1896 the advance would have been much heavier, as in that year they reached 2,567 lakhs as against 2,145 last July—a total even smaller than that of the same period of the famine year. Taking the four months April 1st to July 31st, we obtain, as compared with last year, a net decrease in imports of about 23 lakhs and a net increase in exports of 956 lakhs. The decreases in receipts include 72 lakhs worth of articles of food and drink, while metals, machinery, millwork, railway plant and rolling stock return an aggregate decrease for the four months of about 70 lakhs. These figures do not take into account Government transactions, and half a crore of the reduction, roughly speaking, may be assigned to a limitation of industrial enterprise consequent upon dearness of monetary accommodation. In mineral oils a reduction of imports took place to the extent of 10 lakhs. Returning prosperity has permitted of the purchase of a larger quantity of Manchester cotton piece goods this year, the gain on this account being 114¾ lakhs. But as sets off to that there are reductions of 16 lakhs in the indents of cotton yarn, and of 25 lakhs in respect to other manufactured and partly manufactured articles. Turning to the opposite side of the account, we find the increase of nine and a half crores in the exports of Indian produce and manufacture occurs almost exclusively in wheat, rice, and oilseeds. Over 14¼ million cwts. of wheat were shipped, as against 1,853,000 cwt. in 1896 and 343,000 cwts last year. Six and a half million cwts. were taken by the United Kingdom, two and a quarter millions by Egypt (from which country large quantities are re-exported), nearly three million cwts. to France, and considerably over a million cwt. to Belgium. Arabia is the only Asiatic country which takes a sufficient quantity of Indian wheat to deserve separate enumeration in the returns, and her indents are very small compared with those of European countries. The Asiatic indents for Indian rice are much more considerable, though far from equal to those of Africa. Out of a total export of nearly 13 millions cwts. during the four months, Africa and adjacent islands took 4¼ millions. The exports to the West Indies have increased, but those to South America fell off greatly during the four months—a circumstance probably not unconnected with the recent war. The value of rice exports was nearly double that of last year's shipments, and was over thirty per cent. in excess of those of 1896. The shipments of grain and pulse other than wheat and rice amounted in value to 46¾ lakhs as against 13 lakhs last year and 30 in 1896.

The depression under which the coffee interest is now suffering, consequent, as Mr. O'Conor told the Currency Committee the other day, upon over production in other parts of the world, is seen by the contraction of the exports from this country to 56,000 cwts., as compared with 78,000 cwt. last year. The falling off is principally with the United Kingdom and France. In exports of tea the reduction is not so serious as to justify the gloomy views expressed before Sir Henry Fowler and his colleagues by some of the witnesses. The diminution is in price more than in quantity, but this too has its origin, according to Mr. O'Conor, in over production. The opium sales were fully equal to those of the corresponding period of 1897, but their value was smaller, and the trade shows no signs of revival from the depression that has so long beset it. The shipments of cotton were 2,323,000 cwts., which was 142,000 cwts. more than in 1896, but owing to the cheapness of the staple consequent on the good supplies from America, the value is only 510 crores as compared with 569 crores paid in purchase of the smaller total two years ago. The Japanese demand is being well maintained, that from China is steadily growing, and several countries of Europe are increasing their indents. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, took only about three-fifths of the cotton she indented for in 1896. Her demand of jute has been also much less than in the two previous years, though this has been largely made up for by an increase of German indents. Seven and a-half million cwts. of seeds were shipped as against 4¾ millions and 6¼ millions in the two preceding years. But in this as in other commodities the more favourable outlook respecting the world's supplies has caused a falling off in price as contrasted with last year. It is also, of course, to be remembered that exports paid for in sterling do not return so many rupees as they did when exchange was lower, though, of course, the rupees are of greater real value, and go further in making sterling purchases. There are many cases in the returns in which a larger shipment than in 1897 has brought in a smaller gross return to the exporters. Of cotton twist and yarn our sales have been smaller, the reduction to the extent of six million lbs. being due to a contracted demand from China. In piece goods the leakage in the case of the Celestial Empire is still more marked. The exports dropped in value from 4½ to 1¼ lakhs. It is evident that the competition of the mills of Shanghai with those of Bombay is already telling severely. The total of piece goods exported declined from 32 million yards in 1896 and 26 million yards last year to 19 million yards. The only country in which an increase over either year is shown is the Straits Settlements. The jute exports, inclusive of gunny bags, were much smaller than last year, but were nearly equal to the total for 1896. On the whole the figures, while showing a great improvement in the export of articles of food and drink and in raw materials, show heavy losses of trade in articles from which the manufacturer as well as the agriculturist derives profit.

THE dismissal of Colonel Du Paty De Clam from the staff of the French Army and his compulsory retirement from the service, following on the arrest and suicide of Colonel Henry, showsvery conclusively that the military authorities and the Government are alike satisfied that some of those concerned in gatting up the charges on which Captain Dreyfus was found guilty, culpably exceeded their duty. Colonel De Clam was entrusted with the duty of seeing Dreyfus arrested and safely lodged in prison. He showed his bias and his unfitness for such a task by requesting the Governor of the prison to keep the prisoner in absolute seclusion, deprive him of pen, ink, and paper, and arrange to awake him suddenly in the night by the light of a powerful bull's-eye suddenly thrown on his features. By that means De Clam hoped to see the prisoner betray his guilt in the terror and remorse depicted on his face. The Governor, an honest man, refused to transgress the rules, which did not authorise such exceptional measures. He was removed from his post at the instance of the baffled Colonel, whose long cross-examination of Dreyfus and shameless efforts to intimidate him were fruitless. The staff officer who had this singular notion of his duty in a case so serious, involving, it might be, the life, and certainly the liberty and reputation, of a brother officer, was given to spiritualistic inquiries, and was exciteable and flighty to a degree. So at least he appeared to M. Zola, who pilloried him in his famous open letter. He now disappears from the scene; but the Dreyfus case is still very much in evidence. General Zurlinden, having examined the papers in the War Office, is as convinced as M. Cavaignac, and General Billot, and General Mercier, that Dreyfus is guilty. He therefore opposes the revision, which it appears is favoured by M. Brisson and the rest of the Cabinet. President Faure shares the view of the Minister of War, and the decision has been deferred till Saturday after a heated discussion. Why there should be any heat about such a matter it is difficult to understand. If Dreyfus be guilty, it is surely to the interest of the Government to establish the fact by a new trial, in which neither Colonel Henry nor Colonel Du Paty De Clam would compromise by questionable practices. If he be innocent, why should not a French officer be relieved from an odious and baseless imputation? The Court of Cassation would quash the former trial, if it could be shown that the procedure was irregular, as has been represented. A new trial would follow, in which the innocence or guilt of the accused would be established beyond doubt or cavil: that surely would be a clear gain for the French Government and the French Army. If it were proved that Captain Dreyfus was the victim of a foul conspiracy, the infamy would attach to those who were guilty of forgery and of poisoning the springs of justice. In either case France would be relieved from painful and disturbing suspicions, some of which have been already proved to be only too well founded.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief in India has again risen, the total now standing at 20,361, no less than 565 more than in the previous week. The increase has been entirely in the Bombay Presidency. How far prospects have been brightened by the present rainfall it is not yet possible to foretell, but up to Wednesday last more rain was urgently wanted throughout the Deccan, Karnatak, and Kathiawar, and in parts of Gujarat, Konkan, and Sind. The standing crops were withering in parts of seven districts, had been damaged by locusts in four talukas of Belgaum and one of Surat, and by excessive rain in one of the Panch Mahals. Preparations for the late crops were progressing in five districts, but sowing was retarded in parts of the Karnatak. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad, and agricultural stock is healthy. But prices have risen. The rise has occurred in four districts, though there was a corresponding fall in other four.

THERE is much speculation as to the probable successor to the late Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran. Two names are especially mentioned in this connection, Mr. Justice Strachey's, and that of Mr. James Jardine, Q.C., who was for so many years one of the leaders of the Bombay Bar, and is now practising at Home. The appointment rests with the Prime Minister, who will, of course, consult the Secretary of State for India.

MR. W. S. HARVEY, Acting Municipal Commissioner, will this morning re-open the inoculation station attached to the Plague Research Laboratory, at "Kushroo Lodge," H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite St. Mary's College. Dr. J. de Quadros, who was in charge of Aga Khan's station in Love Lane, in 1897, and of the "Kushroo Lodge" station last season, has been re-appointed by the Municipality to carry on the inoculations there. The station will be open for the public daily, except Sundays, from 8 to 10 a.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m.

GENERAL MORTON, on vacating his post as Adjutant-General early in November, will proceed to Mean Mir to take up the command of the Lahore District, deferring his leave Home until the spring.

COLONEL IAN HAMILTON, who lost command of a brigade in the Tirah Field Force by a riding accident, has had similar bad luck in the peace manœuvres on Salisbury Plain, where he was also commanding a brigade. His horse threw him, and he received a severe kick in the face.

COLONEL GORDON, 6th Bengal Cavalry, who was seriously injured while playing polo at Gulmarg, is now making a good recovery. He has been moved to Srinagar.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana mounted sports which was to be held yesterday afternoon, had to be abandoned owing to the entries being insufficient. The evening was, however, spent in an enjoyable practice.

THE command of No. 3 (British) Mountain Battery, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres Cunningham, goes to Major G. B. Smith, R. A., now in England.

THE reports of the scene in the Small Causes Court at Mussoorie when a Mrs. Duffin was stated to have called the judge "a little rat" are now said to be absolutely without foundation.

THE Madras Mails missed connection yesterday at Raichur, and in consequence will not be delivered until 1 P.M., to-day.

GENERAL ELLES, who returned from leave Home last week, has been appointed to officiate in command of the Quetta District, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Spratt, who assumed charge as Senior Officer.

COLONEL LEACH, Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, lately acting as Deputy Quarter-master-General, Army Headquarters, will command the Peshawar District, while General Elles is at Quetta.

EARLY on Monday morning a daring attempt was made to steal a rifle from the barracks of the Black Watch at Benares. A man whose rifle was taken had changed the position of his cot and was sleeping with his feet towards the wall, where the rifle was resting, when he felt something brush against his feet. The first time, thinking it might be a dog, he took no notice, but the second time he started up in bed and saw a burly figure walking out of the door. Just then a confirmed sleep talker shouted in his sleep and startled the thief, who droped the rifle outside the door and ran away. Shortly after, at 2 a.m., two shots were fired at the sentry on the magazine, who heard the bullets whiz past him. It is conjectured that, failing in their attempt in the barracks, the thieves hoped for better success with the solitary sentry. Such an unheard of occurrence in Benares has caused no little commotion. A Court-of-Enquiry was held, but no fresh facts were elicited.

LIEUTENANT WHITE, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Adjutant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard.

MR. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR'S book will be published early in the season. It is illustrated with coloured plates and hundreds of illustrations in the text. It incorporates the Government report into the case. Mr. Heinemann has another book of travel in the press, viz., Mr. Cunninghame Graham's experiences in Morocco, and his trouble with Raffian brigands.

WITH the opening of the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, another link is completed in railway communication between Calcutta and Madras. As soon as the Cuttack-Midnapore and the Bezvada-Madras sections are opened, which they will be in a few months, it will be possible to rail direct from Madras to Calcutta as far as Midnapore, while from there a detour will be necessitated via Sini and Assansol until the direct line, Midnapore to Howrah, is constructed. It is impossible not to be struck by the energy and quickness with which the Bengal-Nagpore Railway has been completing these northernmost links as compared with the long delays that have been allowed to occur in the construction and opening of the Madras-Bezvada, or southernmost, link.

THE latest private advices received from Manila dated 6th and 17th ultimo, state that the European residents were reduced between above dates to feeding on horse flesh, and horse soup was not found very palatable. A steamer, however, bringing provisions was then expected from Hongkong, which was to set the residents of Manila up in provisions. On the 17th August the Americans had entered Manila and 300 of them were quartered in Messrs. Smith, Bell and Company's house and office. Little trouble was then expected from the rebels. Nearly all the pariah dogs in the city had been killed and eaten in the form of curry. The weather in Manila had been very hot, and the troops in the trenches suffered severely. Considerable sickness had been prevalent, with numerous cases of sunstroke and prostration from the heat among the American troops.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 3rd of September was 213, against 200 and 200 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 65. There were four deaths from cholera, against four and nil in the two preceding weeks. There were two deaths from plague against four and two in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were four deaths from tetanus against nil in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 45 and 32, respectively, against 56 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·8 per mille per annum, against 23·5, the mean of the last five years.

THE question of a weekly half-holiday in jute mills is discussed at considerable length in the report on the working of the Factories Act in Bengal. The difficulties in the way of an amicable agreement on the subject appear to be almost insuperable, though there is a fairly general agreement as to the hardship imposed on the European assistants by the full day's work on Saturday, as it necessitates their presence at the factories on Sundays also to supervise the cleaning of the machinery. The want of a recognised holiday does not press so hardly on the operatives, for as some of the managers point out, "they take whatever leave they require." Curiously enough the general introduction of electric light into the factories is alleged as one of the objections to agreement on the half-holiday question, since those not using the light contend they are already unable to work less hours than their more enterprising competitors, and they naturally resent any further reduction in the working hours. Mr. Walsh, the Inspector, reports that 90 per cent. would be glad if early closing on Saturday were compulsory, but he doubts whether the Government would feel justified in resorting to legislation unless the Chambers of Commerce, both of Calcutta and Bombay, are unanimous that it is desirable in the interests of the operatives, and of that there is not much likelihood. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets that no agreement has been come to, and states that the desirability of legislation is still under consideration. But while his sympathies are warmly in favour of a measure so reasonable and salutary, he feels that legislation is beset with difficulties. Any alteration in the law, undertaken to enforce early closing on Saturdays, could not be confined to the jute mills of Calcutta, but would extend to cotton and other mills all over India, and would re-open questions which were carefully considered, and settled when the Acts of 1881 and 1891 were passed.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" sends some information which will be interesting to those who have followed the discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of the Dum Dum bullet. It appears that Surgeon-General Korting, Surgeon-in-Chief to the 1st German Army Corps, has just finished his inquiries with reference to the bullet used in the late Italian campaign against Abyssinia. His statements confirm those which were previously made. The Italian projectile (soft lead, copper mantle, 6·5mm. calibre), with great penetrating power, produced small inlet and outlet apertures, bone fractures, and altogether a smooth wound canal. On the other hand, the hard lead projectile of the Abyssinians (Gras and Remington 11mm.) exploded in the soft parts and shattered the bones. The effect was that Abyssinians, even when shot in several different places, were able to continue fighting. Out of the one hundred wounded Abyssinians who applied for relief to the captured Italian doctors 8 per cent. presented themselves without any support, in spite of the fact that some of them were shot through the breast. In reality only those men who had been wounded by artillery were brought on stretchers. Within three weeks thousands of Abyssinians were healed in spite of the primitive bandaging.

IT has been known for some time that Russian efforts to exert influence in Abyssinia have been persistent, and if the *Novoe Vremya* is to be trusted the work of the famous Leontieff mission and of General Vlasoff is about to bear fruit. Between Cronstadt and the Far East there is not a single Russian coaling station, and the advantage of possessing one in the Red Sea is obvious. The statement discussed by the Vienna *Official Gazette*, the *Neu Freie Presse*, and the Italian papers is that the small sultanate of Raheita has been acquired by the Russian Government. This place lies almost opposite Perim, and between Erythrea and the French settlement of Obok, the island of Dumairah being off the coast, with Assab Bay to the north-west. It is said to be subject to Menelik, but practically independent, though certainly Italians have regarded it as within their sphere. Much obscurity, as usual, attends the operations

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

President Faure shares General Zurlinden's views as to the guilt of Dreyfus.

At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday there was a heated discussion on this question, and it was resolved to adjourn the decision till Saturday.

SEPT. 14.

The interposition of President Faure in the Dreyfus question evokes the isolent wrath of the Dreyfusites and the warmest approval of the anti-Dreyfusites.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SEPT. 13.

Owing to an urgent request from Admiral Dewey, the United States battleships Iowa and Oregon, accompanied by a number of transports, will sail shortly for the Philippines.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, appears determined to establish an Independent Republic.

THE OUTBREAK IN CRETE.

ULTIMATUM TO THE TURKISH GOVERNOR.

The statement is confirmed that 600 Christians were massacred in the recent outbreak at Candia.

Admiral Noel has sent an ultimatum to the Turkish Governor to disarm the Mussulmans within forty-eight hours.

SEPT. 14.

Admiral Noel's ultimatum to the Governor of Candia also demands the delivery of the ringleaders in the massacre of the Christians and the surrender of the forts commanding the British encampment.

THE LATE WAR.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL ADOPTED.

The Spanish Cortes have adopted the peace protocol after frantic scenes of vituperation against the Government, the Spanish Generals and Admiral Cervera.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Marquis Ito, ex-Premier of Japan, has arrived at Tientsin and is proceeding to Peking on a special mission.

The Chinese believe that an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan is contemplated.

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

SEPT. 13.

Tenders for India Bills for £2,000,000 here opened to-day, the total applications amounting to £7,175,000.

Tenders at £97-6-9 receive about 65 per cent. and above that rate in full, the average rate being £2-12 per cent.

The full amount has been allotted in twelve month Bills.

FRONTIER NEWS.

HESITATION TO SURRENDER RIFLES.

A DEAD-LOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

On the 9th September a jirga of the Malakand Kambar Khel, Sipah, Kamrai and Zakka Khels was held at Bagh. The Kambar Khels agreed to surrende r the remaining rifles in their possession if the Zakka Khels did the same. The latter excused themselves, saying that most of their rifles had been sold out of the country.

On the 10th instant a large jirga of 500 members, composed of Malikdin, Sipah and Kamrai, went to the Zakka Khel country to enforce the demand for the surrender of the rifles. The Zakka Khels asked for grace till the 12th, which was granted, but the jirga did not disperse. The Kuki Khels are reported to have promised their aid in coercing the Zakkas, but the Kambar Khels hesitate to help.

No Orakzai representative attended the jirga of the 9th, nor was the Mulla Sayed Akbar present. The Afridi clans declare their intention of completing the Government terms before preferring the requests they intend to make. All reports now deny any hostile feeling against the Government among the Afridis or Orakzais.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE FOR MAJOR-GENERAL NICHOLSON.

Major-General Nicholson, Commanding Mhow District, is likely to remain at home for two months longer on extended leave.

ATTEMPTED THEFT OF RIFLES.

Two unsuccessful attempts were made on Sunday night to steal rifles from the barracks of the Black Watch at Benares. The sentry over the magazine was twice fired at without effect, the thieves in each case making good their escape.

REDUCTION OF THE EGYPTIAN FORCE.

Immediate reduction will be made in the force in Egypt. This will involve important changes in the programme of the reliefs between England, India, and the Colonies, which will be announced later.

DESPATCH OF A GUNBOAT TO SHATT-EL ARAB.

The gunboat Redbreat, has been despatched to protect British and Indian interests during the date season.

ABOLITION OF TEMPORARY SUPPLY DEPOT.

Orders have issued for the abolition of the portion of the temporary depot retained to supply deficiencies in the four Mountain Batteries in the field during the recent frontier operations.

REVISED ESTABLISHMENTS FOR SAPPER CORPS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned revised establishments of the three corps of Sappers and Miners.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Captain Macgeorge, 16th Bombay Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, Kamptee, vice Hopwood, whose tenure has expired.

Captain Menzies, Royal Fusiliers, to be Commandant, Colaba Depot, vice Major Annesley vacated.

Lieutenant Bridges to be Adjutant, 16th Bombay Infantry, vice Captain Jacob vacated.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Swaine is confirmed as Principal Medical Officer, Hyderabad Contingent.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Watson, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to take medical charge of 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Surgeon-Captain Sharman posted to the medical charge of 6th Infantry.

Second-Lieutenants Goodwin and Gracy, R. E., are posted to the Bombay Command.

WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

TOURNAMENT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 14.

The weather was fine this morning. The play was the second round for Golf Club cup. Messrs. Young, Boggs, Fischer, and Reid were victors, and are in for semi-finals; handicap for those not in sight 21 entries won by Mr. Nicholson 96 less 5, nett 91; Mr. Clarkson second with 105 less 12, nett 93.

A Ladies' Cleek and Putter Handicap, 5 entries; won by Mrs. Jacob 52 less 7, nett 45.

In this afternoon's Scratch Foresomes, Mr. Gray and Mr. Fischer beat Mr. Alcock and Mr. Plunkett, 4 up and 3 to play. Mr. Jacob and Mr. Nicholson beat Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Boggs, 3 up and 1 to play.

The Ladies putting was won by Mrs. Anderson, score 19; Miss Acklom second with 20; Miss Scott and Miss Whitton being third with 21 each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 14.

Mail steamer Arcadia from Australia arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on Tuesday evening, and is expected to arrive here on Thursday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 25-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 109 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 3-8
Bar Silver 21

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Freyer, R.A.M.C., has been invalided home
Major C. D. King, R. A., on promotion, comes out to India.

Lieutenant Chaplin has been appointed Adjutant, 1st Battalion Cameronians, vice Captain Bliss.

There will be no change on the personal staff at Headquarters Bombay Command; Major Ross and Lieutenant Duncan remaining as Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, while General Galbraith officiates as Lieutenant-General commanding the local forces.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a regular shoot of the club at 200 and 300 yards on Tuesday morning, the 14th instant, when eleven members risked the elements which made it very unpleasant underfoot, and was at the same time very threatening overhead. C. P. O. Underdown did the best at the shoot range with a very good 26 and Lce.-Corpl Herbert was best at the second distance with 24. The full scores are:—

19TH COMPETITION.

	200 yds
C P O W Underdown, Rl Navy	26a
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	24b
1st Class P O G Bishop, Rl Navy	24b
E R A F Rowe, Rl Navy	23b
Sergt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Vols	21
1st Class P O F Kisher, Rl Navy	21
Sergt W Scott, Ordn Dept	21
Sergt W Johnson, Ordn Dept	21
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordn Dept	20
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vols Rifles	20
Lieut T Legat, Ordn Dept	12

a handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon, b handicapped 6 points

20TH COMPETITION.

	300 yds
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	24b
1st Class P O Fisher, Rl Navy	22b
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vols Rifles	22d
Sergt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Vols	20d
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordn Dept	20a
C P O W Underdown, Rl Navy	20b
Sergt A W Scott, Ordn Dept	19
1st Class P O G Bishop, Rl Navy	19b
E R A F Rowe, Rl Navy	18
Sergt W Johnson, Ordn Dept	17
Lieut F Legat, Ordn Dept	6

a winner of 1st spoon. b handicapped 6 points, c handicapped 4 points.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th September, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	1	p.m.	16	29
Teheran	14	2	40 p.m.	...	28
Suez	14	2	45 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 14th September 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	21	...	4
" Karachi	..	17	...	4
" Madras	...	38	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Communication between Perim and Assab interrupted.

Messages will only be exchanged by steamer about once a week.

Following offices connected Lagos opened Otta, Abeokuta, Iseyhin, Oyo, Saki and Jebba rates are two annas per word added to rates to Lagos.

Mail for Bolama and Bissao closes at Praia, at 7 p.m. on Saturday 17th inst.

Restriction on telegrams for Candia in Crete now removed.

THE Russian General Tchernaieff, the conqueror of Tashkend, died suddenly, aged seventy years. General Tchernaieff, who came of an old noble family, was born in 1828, and after going through the military course at the Academy of the General Staff at Nikolaief entered the Army and took part in the Russian War. On the conclusion of peace he served for a time on the staff in Poland, and in 1858 was sent to Orenburg, and entrusted with the command of an expedition against the Kirghiz tribes on the borders of the Aral Sea. He remained in Asia for several years warring against the tribes of Tashkend and Khokand, and in 1864 made his name famous by his celebrated march across the Steppes to meet a Russian force coming from Eastern Siberia, in conjunction with which he captured the fortress of Tchemkend, which was held by Khokand tribesmen. He then attacked Tashkend, and though at first repulsed from that place, considerably extended Russian dominion in Central Asia. He was received with great enthusiasm on his return to St. Petersburg, and was presented with a sword of honour by the Emperor. Retiring from active service in 1874, he founded the Panslavist journal "Russkij Mir," and became one of the foremost leaders of the Panslavist agitation of the years immediately preceding the Russo-Turkish War.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Chamberlain are substantially agreed in favour of Mr. Cecil Rhodes's proposal of a guarantee by Her Majesty's Government of the interest on the capital necessary for the extension of the Bulawayo railway to Lake Tanganyika. The assent is subject to certain important conditions, the chief of which is that they shall be satisfied of the value of the proposed extension to Rhodesia and the Empire. Inquiries on this subject are now being prosecuted by Her Majesty's representatives in South Africa, and should they find themselves unable to obtain ample information a special Commissioner will probably be sent out to examine the ground. The capital required is estimated by the British South Africa Company at £2,000,000; the approximate length of the line is 800 miles, and with a Government guarantee the money could be raised at 3 per cent, as against 5, saving therefore £40,000 per annum.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

WHAT a pleasant month August is! I am not sure that I do not consider it the most beautiful in the year. It is true that summer is half over but of this no outward and visible sign meets the eye and depresses our spirits, for summer is still with us in all its most luxuriant beauty, and the delights of this last month before autmun comes to us are sufficient to make the man (specially the sportsman) "long in populeus cities pent" pant for his freedom. I have been wandering from one pleasant house to another, as people do this time of year. Garden parties are the order of nearly every afternoon, and this is an excellent way of admiring those stately and happy homes of England which have few prototypes. Go into the hall of any ordinary home of county people, and you will see huge palms rising from Brobdingnagian pots of most desirable colouring, hugely high stands, mostly derived from four-post bedsteads, with brightly-hued growing plants, baskets of blooms here and there, large bowls of roses and small vases everywhere, and this state of things is repeated in the drawing-rooms and sitting rooms.

One of the most important gowns we have to consider just now is our travelling dress—and why, oh why! is the average Englishwoman so utterly careless in this respect? With the solitary exception of the "costume de voyage" to be worn on her bridal tour, she seems to glory in the idea that the shabbier her attire the better it will do for travelling. I saw a very smart gown at a fashionable tailor's the other day. The material was a very bright, coarse alpaca, steely grey in hue (grey is a splendid colour for travelling as it does not show the dust) The skirt plain, and destitute of all trimming, save some dozen rows of neat machine-stitching round the hem. The coat was a sack-shaped one; its small revers machine-stitched to match the skirt. Smart blouses were provided to accompany it, together with the needful quota of cuffs and collars. Blue serge too is always becoming, and if you send to Redfern's you will be supplied with a most charming costume. I saw a gown of this sort the other day, which was made for a young and very pretty bride. The front was plain and the sides were arranged with a succession of what I can only describe as capes extending from waist to hem. The fulness was of course all at the back. It had a short coat, the collars, revers, and cuffs being embroidered on white kid. The whole thing—skirt, coat and all was lined with adornable shot green silk—a suggestion of which was visible at each movement of the wearer. I believe if you are a brunette and wish to be very up to date you will substitute orange silk for the green, as this is the most recent, and consequently of course one of the smartest combinations of colour, but personally I am devoted to blue and green.

Sleeves, which grow ever tighter and tighter—"small by degrees and beautifully less"—are still a notable feature in our gowns, and fashion insists that our skirts should still be so long and cut with each clinging folds and draperies that it requires a special art to walk with anything approaching gracefulness. They are exceedingly elaborately trimmed for smart occasions. Tiny frills or flounces of lace and chiffon, with immeasurable runnings of narrow ribbons, closely gathered, have appeared upon almost every kind of gown, while sashes, either in ribbon, silk, gauze or chiffon have come to be accepted as ordinary articles of attire, and in suitable fabrics will make their appearance again upon the smartest gowns for the autumn and early winter. Considering how graceful and elegant the ordinary sash is, it is a matter for wonder that it should not always remain in vogue.

Notwithstanding the numerous weddings that have taken place during the past three months, the announcements for the remaining portion of the year are quite up to the average, numbering nearly 300. Wedding presents are a great and rather tiresome consideration, but I think one that is always satisfactory is a large silver bowl, for one of these filled with maidenhair or lycopodium, makes an admirable centrepiece for the table. We hear that silk and satin centres are quite out of date, but there are few houses of any calibre that have not embroidered satin squares and oblong pieces of delicate hue which appear as a matter of course from time to time. It is rather a between time with the roses, but we can still get enough for a few specimen-glasses. Tall vases are quite delightful filled with ordinary red fuschia and the deep purple all by themselves, without foliage are quite things of beauty. So many curious and quaint articles are turned into use for flowers now-a-days, and of all modern fashions the liberal use of flowers is most to be praised.

London is now of course supposed to be empty, and the few toilers who must remain console themselves with the breezy reports from the Moors, the brimy paragraphs from the seasides, and the icy telegrams from the Alpine heights. Their consolations for enforced imprisonment amongst the bricks and mortar, are the daily drownings, the mountaineering neck-breakings, and the continual other ills which unfortunately always accompany the holiday season. Meanwhile poor Londoners can hardly breathe and hundreds of cases of heat apoplexy are being treated in the hospitals. However, business of course has to go on as usual, and with the blissful uncertainty of the British Isles we know not what next to expect. On Sunday week the thermometer stood at 50 deg.; on Saturday it was at 85 deg., and it is quite possible that to-morrow we may have a blizzard. Parisians too are suffering sorely from the "heat wave." But the rule that life is made up of contrasts certainly applies to the weather, for while dwellers within the limits of the fortifictions are panting, puffing and fanning themselves they read that there has been a heavy fall of snow in the department of Savoil, and that it is lying two feet deep on the Little St. Bernard, where the flocks and herds are suffering acutely from the cold. It is difficult to realize such a situation here to-day.

Just before I left town a friend came to me in a difficulty. She possesses some old family jewels of of really great value, and of course quite impossible to replace. She was just starting for a long tour on the Continent, all her friends were shutting up their houses and dispersing hither and thither—what was she to do with them? I suggested her bankers, but they refused to accept the responsibility. However, after some enquiries we found a fortress apparently as impregnable as the Russian Kronstadt, namely the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit. This really seems a place into which it is absolutely impossible for the cleverest and most accomplished thief to break through and steal. So we hired a safe for the modest sum of £1 1s., hailed a passing hansom, drove to Chancery Lane, deposited the jewel case containing these priceless treasures, and my friend started off on her travels with an easy mind. The directors of this establishment are supposed to laugh at the idea of fire, they are so thoroughly proof against any vagary of that sort, and one delightful advertisement of theirs always amuses me. It represents the Board comfortably dining in the centre of their safes, with smiling and happy countenances while the whole of London, more or less, blazes around them.

The battle of the birds is going on fiercely now, and sportsmen who for the last few weeks have been tramping their moors "prospecting" have set to work in real earnest. Good reports come from all parts of the country, and there seems to be plenty of grouse and little disease. The news from the Yorkshire moors is particularly good and big bags are expected. At Inverness the arrivals are specially heavy and there is every prospect of fine weather. I am going up next week to join a house party, and have ordered a nice workmanlike costume in Harris tweed coat and skirt of course, the skirt made really short and bound with leather. There is nothing like Harris tweed for this sort of expedition, especially if you mean to go out with the guns.

An eminent French scientist M. d'Arsonval, has been carrying out some interesting experiments with liquid air, which mysterious liquid he turns out at so many litres an hour. Into a bath of this deadly cold ether he plunged a number of our old friends, the microbeso, or bacilli, in hopes of immediately giving these gentlemen their *coup de grace*. Not a bit of it. After a day's immersion the bacilli were lively as ever, in fact they had benefited in the same way as gouty people improve in health by a water cure at Bath or Homburg. Disappointed with the incorrigible hardness of the bacilli, M. d'Arsonval invited a few friends to dinner and gave them champagne mixed with liquid air. Every one enjoyed it very much, but one of the guests begged to be allowed to drink a little of the strange liquid quite neat. The result was alarming. He blew out like a balloon; the company held their breath. The air had evaporated, and for a moment the unfortunate individual was in serious danger. Fortunately, however, it escaped through his mouth again—just in time.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES FARRAN.

IN referring to the death of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat on the Bench yesterday morning, addressed the Bar as under:—"Mr. Ghamat and gentlemen,—Before commencing work I should like to say a few words. This is the first opportunity I have had of meeting you since the sad news of the death of the Chief Justice reached me. Sir Charles Farran was admitted by all to be an able man, and probably he was second to none of the many able men who preceded him in the office. On the retirement of Sir Charles Sargent, Bombay was unanimously of opinion that Mr. Justice Farran was the right man to succeed him. Bombay does not always get what she wants, but in this instance she did, and Mr. Justice Farran became Chief Justice and shortly afterwards, Sir Charles Farran. He was a sound lawyer and a conscientious hard worker, possessing that infinite capacity for taking pains, which is said to constitute genius. But he was also, what in my humble opinion is better than all, viz., a just man. As an example of his keen sense of fairness, I will give you an instance—one which, I think, will appeal to you. He never pressed on the hearing of any case in which at the moment either counsel or pleader concerned was engaged, in another court. He was essentially a broad-minded man, and was also a merciful man. In administering the criminal law his justice was ever tempered largely with mercy. He recognised the fact that "to err is human." It is no exaggeration to say that Sir Charles Farran was beloved by one and all alike, by rich and poor, by Native and European. He needs no monument. His memory will live long in the hearts of the members of the legal profession, and indeed in the hearts of most of the inhabitants of this great city. If at some future time any one should ask where his monument is, surely we would be justified in replying, 'Look around.' But, gentlemen, our sympathy is no longer needed for the dead who 'after life's fitful fever sleeps,' but for the living, for the widow and children, and for that close friend and relative who tended him with such loving care and with one that of self in his last illness. May God grant them strength to bear their heavy burden of grief."

Mr. R. E. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, on behalf of the Bar, said that he fully endorsed the sentiments which the court had given expression to so feelingly and in such eloquent terms. There was not the least doubt that in Sir Charles Farran, they had lost a prominent citizen, and a wise, upright and learned judge. He made no distinction between Europeans and Natives and treated all alike. He fully realised the responsibilities of his exalted position, and in "Palace of Justice" no one was better loved and esteemed than he. As the court had rightly said, Sir Charles Farran was ever courteous to those who practised before him and the members of the Bar. Those who had opportunities of seeing the way in which he administered justice, could testify to his marvellous abilities and facilities with which he unravelled very knotty and intricate questions of law. When those who saw the late Chief Justice about three weeks ago sitting in the first Appellate Court, in the usual health they little thought that his end was so near. It has, however, pleased Providence to take him away from them and they must humbly submit to His will. "Our loss," Mr. Ghamat added, is indeed very great, but the loss which Lady Farran and the members of the family has sustained, is greater still. Words fail me to give adequate expression of my sentiments, and I am sure that my professional brethren who are here feel the loss of the late lamented Chief Justice no less keenly than I. We profoundly sympathise with Lady Farran in her irreparable loss. Once more before sitting down, I express my concurrence in the remarks which have fallen so eloquently from your Worship.

The business of the court was then proceeded with.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ABDUL RAHIMAN ADAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvents, moved for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Manker, on behalf of Messrs. Fischer and Co., opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing both the sides, granted the extension applied for.

RE NASSARBHOY KARAMSEY KHOJA.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE LADHA SUNDERJI.

Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Valdya, on behalf of Vassanji Mulji, a witness, applied for the return of the books of the Bombay firm lodged in court. Mr. Scott further appeared to show cause against a rule calling upon this witness to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for not producing his account books from Jamnagar. With regard to the first application, the learned counsel submitted that during the course of the examination of his client the books revealed nothing relating to the insolvency, and as some of the books were for the current year his client was put to great inconvenience. In showing cause against the rule, the learned counsel submitted that his client had done every thing possible to get those books from Jamnagar; and had sent his brother there for the purpose, and his client had now heard that the books had already been on their way to Bombay by parcel post. The learned counsel further contended that the money was tendered to his client for going to Jamnagar as the other side was bound to do according to the provisions of the Code.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai and Jamlyetram, on behalf of the Official Assignee, submitted in regard to the first part of the application that the witness had not purged the contempt, and therefore he could not be heard on the point. In support of the rule, Mr. Raikes submitted that the insolvent was ordered by the court to produce those account books in July last, and had not as yet produced them nor attempted to produce them till the rule had been taken out against him.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, ordered the return of the books in court to the witness and adjourned the disposal of the rule for contempt till the next court day.

RE SHARAFKHAN WALAD DAWOODKHAN.

Nawabzada Nassarullakhan, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

MR. LAMBERT, the Superintendent of Police, has conferred a great boon upon the public of Ahmedabad by causing considerable improvements in the hackney carriages that are being plied in the streets of the city. Hitherto the owners had been keeping rickety carriages and lean and haggard looking animals while the drivers have been without any proper liveries. The carriages are strictly examined by Mr. Lambert himself near the police office before any licenses are granted to the owners. Instances of carriages having broken down with their occupants, have occurred, but happily without causing any serious injury to those inside. The rates of fares fixed by the Government are very reasonable, and yet the proprietors of the carriages do not supply the people with decent vehicles and properly fed animals. Special inspectors are appointed to see that the carriages are in good order, that they do not contain more passengers than they are licensed to carry, and that the animals employed are strong and healthy. Frequent complaints were made to the authorities that the drivers never observed the rule of the road and had caused obstructions to the public traffic. Instructions are also issued to the inspectors to bring such offenders to justice. Most of the carriages are exceedingly shaky, and are provided with very narrow and inconvenient seats, people having to sit exact on long journeys for hours together, to their great annoyance. It is hoped that the public of Ahmedabad, in course of time, will be supplied with good carriages and smart looking animals, and the owners of vehicles will forget their grievances, which appear to be sentimental only.—At the suggestion of Mr. Hialjee Dorabjee Talati, B.A., the Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, Mr. Birchand Raghavji Ghandhi, the great Hindu tourist, has delivered a very able lecture "On the large industries of India." Mr. Talati, who takes very great interest in this subject, was requested to preside on the occasion. Mr. Ghandhi earnestly exhorted his hearers to follow the industrial pursuits, as far as possible, for which India affords the widest field in the world. It must be said to the credit of Mr. Talati that he does not preach only but practises also, employing his son in the leather industry and opening a factory here. The lecture was concluded with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman. Mr. Talati has gone to Poona to deliver a lecture "on the industries of India," his pet subject.

EXTENSIVE military manœuvres have begun near St. Petersburg between two army corps, those of the north and south, commanded respectively by the Imperial A. D. C., General Prince Obolensky, commanding the Guards corps, and Lieut.-General Baron Meyendorf, commanding the 1st Army Corps. The Northern Army will come from Finland, and will occupy the northern regions of the province of St. Petersburg, having for its object to seize Gatchina, whilst the Southern Army coming from Luga will direct its march upon Viborg by way of Gatchina, halting in the environs of the capital in order to reconnoitre the enemy's position. The umpire will be the Grand Duke Vladimir, Commander-in-Chief of the Guards and the military district of St. Petersburg. Military balloon detachments will take part in these manœuvres.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	4
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvie	1	2	
	Chuckla	0	0	24
	Umarkhady	2	0	
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	1	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	21
	Bhuleshwar	1	1	
	Khara Talao	2	1	
	Kumbharwada	7	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	1	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	5
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	1	
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	6	0	32
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	15
	Sion	3	3	
G	Mahim	1	0	
	Worlee	0	0	3
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Telegu	0	1	
	Dariasthan	0	1	
	Modh & Parwad	1	0	
	Khoja	0	1	6
	Beni Israil	0	1	
	Jain	0	0	
	Arthur Road	0	0	
	Modikhana	0	0	
	Total	33	16	110
	Total death to date	31,872	27,305	
	Total same date last year	5	7	137

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic Inoculations against plague performed at different stations in Bombay during the 2nd outbreak between the 3rd and 10th September 1898.

At Khorsed Lodge, by the Laboratory Officers	15 Inoc.	in	15 persons.
Massagon, by Dr Pathare	6 "	"	6 "
Kamatipura, by Dr M N Kapadia	49 "	"	49 "
House-to-house visitation, by Dr. Rajaballi V. Patel	103 "	"	103 "
	206 "	"	173 "
Inoculations done during 1898, up to 3rd September	29,534 "	"	19,381 "
	29,740 "	"	19,554 "

Among the number quoted above there were:—

	Inoculations during the last week.	Total of inoculated in the year.
Brahmins	...	887
Jains	...	132
High caste	49	2,334
Low caste	108	2,434
Mussalmans	13	5,923
Parsees	3	6,033
Jews	...	139
Europeans	...	88
Eurasians	...	27
Native Christians	...	852
Other Nationalities	...	132
Unclassified Hindoos	...	573
		19,554

MADRAS PRECAUTIONS.

A special meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras, was held on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the questi on of special legislation in connection with the plague, the Commissioners unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That the Commissioners record their hearty vote of thanks to Government for its liberal and sympathetic policy with regard to plague preventive measures and undertake to render every co-operation to Government and the Municipal executive in carrying out the objects of that policy." Another resolution of the Commissioners, unanimously adopted, was:—"That the Commissioners should convene meetings in their respective divisions of the principal residents to decide the necessary steps to be taken and to ascertain to what extent the inhabitants will provide their own hospitals and camps and take part in their management. Government has informed the Municipality that the people will be encouranged to do this, and it will be prepared to help people with a grant-in-aid for that purpose. Government promises the people as much liberty as possible in this direction provided efficient men manage the camps, and has asked the Municipality to show the people who come forward to erect their own sheds suitable places and to give full directions as to how the huts should be built. The Surgeon-General, Madras, has been asked to start inoculation should the people desire to undergo it, and every facility will be given. It is directed that for each group of fifty houses one resident of the locality shall be selected for the purpose of daily reporting the arrivals and departures and all cases of plague or suspicious fever. This person, Government consider, may with advantage be one employed under the Government, the Municipality, the Railway Company, or a large firm. The meeting of the Commissioners was adjourned to the 20th instant, pending the circulation among the Commissioners of a scheme for the defence of Madras against the plague, which has been drawn up jointly by the Sanitary Commissioner and the Municipal Health Officer.

A MAGISTRATE TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Madras Municipality has decided to prosecute Captain Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount, for alleged obstruction of the plague preventive officer at Perambore Station, (where pass-ports are issued to travellers from affected areas,) in execution of his duty, on the 9th instant.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SUNDAY'S RETURNS.

The returns issued from the Health Office on Sunday recorded no fresh suspected cases of plague nor deaths in any of the hospitals in town.

SUSPECTED UNREPORTED CASES.

An official report has been made to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and the Health Officer of several cases of plague being discovered in a pucca building occupied by several families at Pathuriaghatta. Is is said that some of the people attacked left the locality and went to other places about Calcutta, where they succumbed. Two cases of suspected plague and one death have been brought to the notice of the Chairman. Enquiries have been set on foot to trace the people who left Pathuriaghatta.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 28th of August at the respective camps of Chakradhapur (down trains), Chotusa (down trains) Chousa (River Inspection down), Mairwa (down trains), and Khurda, were as follows:—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday:—794; 7,703; 270; 3,413; and 2,395: total 14,785. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camps were opened—24,235; 257,667; 3,314; 54,438 and 89,736: total 459,462. Number of suspects detained during the week—133, 875, 183, and 119: total 1,211. Number of suspects detained since the camps were opened—2,017, 9,639; 6; 837; and 2,702: total 15,291. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—595, 875, 183, and 211: total 1,765.—*Englishman* (Tuesday).

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

IN the race for the St. Leger, on Wednesday last, the horses were sent off to a capital start at the first attempt. Dunlop was first to show to the front, attended by Heckler, who soon led, followed by Neah and Canopus, Wildfowler and Jeddah in the rank. Ascending the hill, Canopus showed out for a brief space, while Wildfowler and Jeddah, followed by Bridegroom II, began to overhaul the leaders. At the bend for home Canopus still led, but a quarter of mile from the winning post Jeddah passed him, with Wildfowler at his girths. Canopus fell back, letting in Bridegroom II. After the distance Jeddah was seen to be hanging out signals of distress and Wildfowler shot by him and won in a canter by four lengths divided second and third. Time—3mins. 13secs.—*Asian.*

MR. HEINEMANN has two art works in preparation; one, "The Life of Thomas Gainsborough," by Walter Armstrong, published in large folio, will contain between fifty and sixty photogravure plates, also coloured reproductions of his drawings; the other, the "Life of Leonardo da Vinci," from the pen of Eugene Muntz, Keeper of the Works of Art at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and author of the "Life of Raphael." This will be in two volumes.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF ADEN.

ADEN bears a very bad name; but, take my word for it, Aden is a very much maligned place. To passengers who on a mail steamer are only going to stop for two or three hours, perhaps only to coal, to them, I have no doubt, it appears a ghastly hole; and as it is always more or less hot there, and as these aforesaid passengers are cramped up on the steamer, perhaps even not in the best of tempers, and from the fact that the ship is at anchor miss the cool sea breeze that they have probably got accustomed to, they naturally curse the place, and go away with a very wrong impression. To the sojourner in the land Aden is very different. Aden, with its social gaieties; Aden, with its tennis courts; Aden, with its cricket and golf links; Aden, with its polo ground; Aden, with its easy chances for the energetic and vigorous to cross over to the African coast, were they can shoot lion, several sorts of deer, and game of all sorts; Aden, with its thirst-producing capabilities, and its delightful and convivial club, where you may do your level best to quench the same, and where you can get a really good rubber of whist every evening; and above all, Aden, with its magnificent fishing, free to all right under your nose; Aden, I say, in spite of the heat which its rocks throw off, and which has a peculiar grip about it, *this* Aden is not half such a bad place after all. One thing more while I am about it. The rocks of Aden, and more especially Jebel Shum Shum, in the early morning sunlight, as you approach it from the eastward, with the full glow of a glorious eastern sunrise shining on it, is a sight difficult to equal, and not easily forgotten. There is a legend that there used to be one tree growing in the Gold Mohur Valley, but I believe that it has now gone, and on the rocks themselves there is apparently no vegetation; but in the early morning (how the whole hillsides look transformed, and as if they were clothed with the most luxuriant growth of gl

A FRENCH FAMILY'S ADVENTURES.

LIVING IN GREAT STYLE.

At Bow-street Police-court, the other day, Marie Cahagne aged 53, her son Charles, aged 30, and her daughter Marie Josephine Henriette (otherwise "Mignon") Cahagne, 31, of Langham-street, Portland-place, were again charged, on remand, with conspiracy to defraud and with obtaining money on false pretences.—Mr. Angus Lewis prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Bamford defended; and Detective-Inspector Dinnie appeared on behalf of the police.

It is alleged that the prisoners have been living on the proceeds of frauds ever since 1892, and in one case which has been investigated the prisoners are stated to have lived in great style at expensive lodgings at Westgate-in-Sea, representing that they had a chateau in France and an income of 5,000*l.* a year.

Donation Alluard, a flower merchant, of the Rue de Petit Champs, Paris, now gave evidence, his statement being interpreted by Detective-Sergeant McCarthy, of Scotland-yard. He said that he first became acquainted with the eldest prisoner in 1888, when she came to his shop in a carriage to purchase flowers. She said that she represented the important firm of Gardner in London, and was in Paris negotiating for the sale of mitrailleuse guns to the French Government. She added that she intended the flowers as an offering to the Virgin for success in her undertaking. After this she often purchased flowers, and their acquaintance ripened into friendship. He invited her to his summer residence, the Chateau at Escrennes, Loire, and she, her two sons, and her daughter stayed there at Easter, 1889. So delighted were they with the place that they returned frequently until Whit Sunday. Then he did not see them for six months, but they again returned, with the two Charles III. The Chateau was empty, and she offered to rent it for 120*l.* per annum. This offer witness accepted, and she actually paid the rent for one year, talking much of her property and her friends, mentioning that she was acquainted with the Prince of Wales and all the aristocracy. She lived at the Chateau in grand style, having priests and the nobility visiting her, and driving about in carriages, but eventually her debts with the local tradesmen became so large that they refused to supply any more goods, and as he could not get his rent he was obliged to take legal action to get the family ejected. The net loss to him for rent, legal expenses, and damages to the house was 5,000 francs.

Jane Clarke, a former servant of Madame Cahagne, said that she was in the prisoner's service till 1874. At that time she and her husband kept a shirt-makers shop in New Bond-street. In 1883 the shop was given up, and since that time the prisoners had sometimes lodged with her. At times they appeared to be penniless, but then they received letters containing money. Witness did not know where the money came from. They paid her 5*s.* a week rent, and still owed her 10*s.*

Detective-Inspector Dinnie, of Scotland-yard, recalled, said that he had been to Paris to make inquiries into this case, and had visited the address from which the prisoner's letters purported to come. He found that a Madame Lovasseur (the prisoner's influential friend) did live there. She was a sempstress, and occupied one room. He had also inquired as to the lengthy legal proceedings which the elder prisoner said she was conducting, and found that there was no such action in the Courts.

Detective-Sergeant Hailstone, recalled, proved finding at the prisoner's lodgings several letters purporting to come from a solicitor named L. Lamarre with reference to legal proceedings in progress at Paris, with other letters and a multitude of unpaid bills and pawntickets. Witness also found two letters from the Mr. Gildersleeve whom the prisoners represented as their trustee. Both letters referred to a loan of 250*l.*, which Mme. Cahagne had pledged "her most sacred word of honour" to return, and refusing to write further until the money was returned.

This concluded the case, and on this evidence the prisoners, who reserved their defence, were committed for trial.

IMPORTANT NAVAL ORDERS.

RECALL OF OFFICERS ON LEAVE.

An order which has caused some comment in naval circles at Devonport was issued by the Naval Commander-in-Chief directing that the battleships Nile and Thunderer, the guardships at Devonport and Pembrokee dock respectely, were to be completed to the full seagoing complements on the 27th ult. and proceed to Portland to await further orders. Officers on leave are to be recalled.

A correspondent says: After a twenty-four hours' rest in the country, Mr. Balfour came up to town, and whatever was the nature of his despatches, he telegraphed to Mr. Goschen at Seacox Heath, and Sir Thomas Sanderson who remained in Devonshire was presenced was necessary, he being away at the time on holiday. Mr. Goschen came up to the Admiralty and was for a long period with Mr. Balfour in the middle of the day. At eight o'clock on Tuesday evening (August 23rd) two or three senior naval experts from the Admiralty joined Mr. Goschen and Mr. Balfour at the Foreign Office. The department kept working up to a late hour, and frequent telegraphic messages passed between Ministers. It is supposed that at this meeting the order was sent to Hong Kong to stop certain ships of her Majesty's navy from leaving there for any cruise. It is, however, certain that the following telegram through Reuter's Agency reached England from Hong Kong:

"Owing to the political situation in regard to China, the visit of her Majesty's cruiser Powerful to Java has been cancelled. It has also been decided to postpone carrying out the larger repairs to her Majesty's battleship Barfleur, while the first class cruiser Blenheim, which came out on particular service to convey the new crew for the Barfleur, has been ordered to remain on the station for the present.

There were other interesting naval items about the same time, such as the "Proserpine cruiser, recently built at Shgerness Dockyard, is to be commissioned for foreign service. The Admiralty have asked to be informed when she will be ready to hoist the pennant."

The date stated is Sept. 1, and again

Orders have been received at Chatham for a party of 100 Royal Marines to proceed to China. The Admiralty are taking special care to bring the complements of the ships on the China station up to full strength.

PRIEST AND PIANIST.

AN ARREST AT ISCHL.

An incident has happened in Ischl which is not likely to enhance the attraction which that famous summer resort has for foreigners, and which has in the meantime roused the indignation of all this year's visitors. The Dutch pianist, M. Sieveking, who is a pupil of Leschetitzky, was spending a week in Ischl, and on being requested to join in a concert given for the benefit of the poor of Ischl, willingly promised his help. On Sunday (Aug. 21,) he was walking through a street, when a priest of inferior degree—a co-operator, as he is called in Austria, passed on his way to a death-bed. He was accompanied by a sexton, who, to all Catholics, announces by a tinkling of the bell that he carries the sacred wafer, the Body of Christ. Sieveking did not take any notice, as no doubt any Englishman would have done in the same situation. The priest stopped, and cried out angrily: "Whatever religion you may belong to, you are certainly an uneducated man; otherwise you would have taken your hat off." Sieveking no doubt gave an impatient answer, but he cannot recall what he said, and in a few moments he was surrounded by a group of threatening natives, who crowded round him so closely that he made his escape by entering a house. He went to see the Mayor later, who is a Liberal, and he advised him not to go home, as two gendarmes were waiting to arrest him; so he dressed at the Mayor's house, and went direct to the concert, which was crowded, and where he was enthusiastically applauded. The Mayor in the meantime endeavoured to prevent his being arrested, but the gendarmes were waiting for him in the artist's dressing-room. A supper was to be given in the artist's honour, and the police allowed him to join it, they sitting at a side table close by. The Mayor offered to stand bail for him, all to no avail. After supper he was marched off to prison, which he reached about midnight. Next day he was released on bail of one thousand florins.

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers, are about to issue to subscribers, in periodical parts, a sumptuous art publication entitled "Queen Victoria's Treasures at Windsor Castle." It is designed to present in forty plates reproductions of water-colour drawings by Mr. William Gibbs, embracing some of the most striking of the art treasures which have been inherited by her Majesty or acquired by her during her long and prosperous reign. Each part is to be accompanied by descriptive letterpress contributed by the Marquis of Lorne, and the whole will be included in four sections, each containing ten plates in a wrapper, and printed on plate paper of the large size technically known as Imperial folio. The sections will be enclosed in a suitable portfolio, and the publishers undertake not to print more than 1,130 copies and not to produce the plates in colours. Among the plates which will occupy the first section will be coloured drawings of the sword of Napoleon when First Consul, the Royal baptismal fount, a cradle quilt worked by the ladies of the Court of George III., a suit of armour worn by Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., the Queen's chair in the corridor, and Anne Boleyn's clock. It is interesting to learn that these chromolithographs, which, judging by the drawings in the first part, are remarkable as examples of colour printing for their delicacy and finish, have, like all the remainder of the work, been produced at the publishers own establishment, and printed on English-made paper.

ANOTHER LITERARY LANDMARK IN DANGER.

Every year sees London creeping further up the northern heights and leaving in its trail rows of houses and macadam streets in place of the trees and greensward disturbed. Before long, says "London," we may expect to see the extensive sweep of green around the Alexandra Palace blotted out by bricks. At various points building is proceeding apace, and now an extensive estate at Muswell-hill, which has kept one quarter green for years, has just come into the market to be let for building purposes. With the disposal of this estate it is possible that Tom Moore's cottage "Lalla Rookh" may be swept away. The cottage stands in its own grounds at the foot of the hill, not far from the Palace. Here Moore wrote a good part, if not all, of "Lalla Rookh." It is certain the poem was finished here, for Moore was living at the cottage in 1817, when Messrs. Longman paid him the unusual price of £7,000 for the copyright. Many a jovial dinner party the witty Irishman entertained at "Lalla Rookh," and most frequent among visitors was Lord Byron, delighting as much in Moore's company as Moore (who "dearly loved a lord") delighted in his. In later years Moore quitted Muswell-hill for Wiltshire, where he occupied a house adjoining Lord Lansdowne's park at Bowood until his death in 1852.

HISTORIC PARISH.

Muswell-hill is a little bit of an anomaly. It is in London, yet out of London. It is one of those peculiar patches known as "detached." Just as Kensal Green is in reality Chelsea, detached, so is Muswell-hill Clerkenwell detached. Like the mother parish, it takes its name from a well; also it has associations with the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, whose headquarters, in this country at any rate, were in Clerkenwell. The order was founded about the year 1052, for the maintenance of a hospital at Jerusalem, and subsequently for the defence of Christian pilgrims on their journeys to and from the Holy Land. It afterwards became a knightly institution, but ever preserved its hospitals, and cherished the duty of alleviating sickness and suffering. The order was first planted in England in the year 1100, and raised the noble structure which once formed the priory of Clerkenwell, of which the gateway now alone remains to attest the importance of the chief house of the order in England. The order of St. John held high place in this country until the year 1540, when it was despoiled, suppressed, and its property confiscated by Act of Paliament. It is more than half a century ago that a majority of five of the seven then existing remnants of the institution decreed the revival of the time-honoured branch of the order in England, since which event it has, so far as means permitted, pursued, in spirit, the original purposes of its foundation—the alleviation of the sickness and suffering of the human race.

AN OBJECT OF PILGRIMAGE.

The fraternity had a dairy and a large farm at Muswell-hill. They built chapel near the well on the top of the hill for the benefit of some nuns, in which they placed the image of our Lady of Muswell. These nuns had the sole management of the dairy. The water of this spring was then deemed a miraculous cure for scrofulous and cutaneous disorders; and, as tradition says, a king of Scotland—whose name, by the way, does not transpire—being afflicted with a painful malady, made a pilgrimage hither, and was perfectly cured. At any rate, the spring was much resorted to, and became an object of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages; indeed, for some considerable time there was a great throng of pilgrims to the shrine of Our Lady, who came laden with their offerings and bowed up with their hopes from all parts of the country. Lysons, writing in 1795, remarks that the well still remains; but, he somewhat naively adds "it is not famed, as I find, for any extraordinary virtues." Muswell-hill was in former times called also Pinsenhall-hills, Dr. Johnson's friend. Topham Beauclerc, it may be added, lived for some time at Muswell-hill, and it is said also to have been the home of Sir Robert Walpole for a time.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

A JOURNALISTIC VIEW.

It is such a novelty in France to hear a civil word about England, writes a Paris correspondent, that I feel I must notice more than in passing M. Gohier's leader in the "Aurore." M. Gohier is a grandson of a member of the Directory. He is a vigorous writer, and is not on international questions narrow. M. Gohier has shown that the General Staff at the War Office is almost entirely composed of grandsons of men who fought against Republican France, some fought under Prussian, Russian, or Austrian, or English colours. Most of them came back to France in the artillery waggons of the foreigner. What wonder therefore if the sabre as represented by the General Staff should ally itself with Father Didon, the Peter the Hermit of a coup d'etat policy. M. Gohier returns to this theme. The "sans-patrie" and traitors are really the party of the sabre and the "goupillon." All the men of the Right voted the railway conventions, and the renewal of the Bank of France charter. They have given the quay-wall of the second-hand booksellers to the Orleans Railway Company, who are also being helped to build a terminus in the heart of artistic Paris. M. Edmond Blanc, of Monaco, M. Eiffel, and M. Letellier, who made 35,000,000 francs out of Panama, are kept in the Legion of Honour. The military gang have disgusted Alsace by polting with mud three or four Alsatians, the Jew Dreyfus, the Protestants Scheurer-Kestner and Leblois, and the Catholic, Picquart. They humiliated the French colours at Kiel, and concluded the Russian alliance to confirm the Treaty of Frankfort. The Russian alliance is a disguised German alliance. It guarantees Germany her conquests of 1870, and opens the door for fresh conquests in China. It is stupid to talk of the Russian people fraternising with the Czar. There is no Russian people. Russia is the Czar and his Government, which last is German. The Czarina, before whom the Paris snobs prostrated themselves, is a pure German. Nearly all the Civil Service, a great part of the Army, the whole of the Commissariat, and the owners and foremen of nearly every factory are German. The Russian and German autocrats are in a close partnership. William is to have the West, and Nicholas the East. Coming to Great Britain, M. Gohier then goes on:—Russia and Germany have united against England in Asia. All the journals devoted to the military gang are let loose against England. England should be held sacred by the French Democracy, because she is, amid European Powers that are carried along by a movement of reaction, the last refuse of the principles of liberty. If this reason no longer influences minds, remember then, French workmen, that England is your best customer. Darling Russia buys twenty-five or thirty millions of francs' worth of our goods a year. England buys to the value of one milliard three hundred millions. Our export trade may be said to live on England. A war between England and France would be not only disastrous for civilization, but the ruin of France.

HYPNOTISM AGAIN.

The Marquise Knyff, whose real name is Antoinette Benard, was the other day tried for shop lifting at those great jewellers, M M. Fontana, Coutreau, Bache, and Bouchon. Most of what; she took was in the hands of confederates, and it amounted in all to a large fortune. She is thin, pale, has black, beady eyes, and harsh features. We saw her to-day after she had been six months in detention, but she may have looked quite the grande dame as she stepped out of her carriage to enter a jeweller's shop. She did not deny her thefts, only her responsibility, for she pleaded through counsel that she was hypnotised. How else account for a young woman of good family and education, with a fair income, turning out such a thief? She denied with violence some past episodes and incidents in her life for which the Judge asked explanations. Other facts quite as damaging were avowed frankly. Me. Prul Comby, her advocate, supported what she said of herself in his story of her adventures. She belonged to a most honourably-known Parisian family, was thought to have histrionic genius, and was sent to the Conservatoire, where Marmontel, her professor, predicted a great future. So far so well, but she left the Conservatoire to marry a man who was chosen by her family. The match was most promising, but he was brutal and she was proud and sensitive, and to escape from a domestic hell divorced him. She felt that he cast an evil spell upon her. Was this idea the result of imagination or of reality. At any rate it possessed her, and she ceased to be a free agent. When divorced she went back to her parents. Her father disappeared. Antoinette almost went out of her mind, and went to consult somnambulists about him. As they advised her, so she did. She left her mother's house to go in search of him with an Hungarian cyclist. From that day she was a thief. She thieved not for herself, but for the cyclist. He found she could be hypnotised, and did not scruple to profit by her weakness. Me. Comby asked for a medical examination. The prisoner at this point demonstrated her morbid state by a terrible fit of nervous excitement. Dr. Floquet being called, held smelling salts to her nose, and administered a calming potion. The medical examination was ordered, and the case adjourned to 10th November.

Florline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WRONGS OF M. DE LA FURETIERE.

Perhaps the wrongs of M. Page de la Furetiere will serve to draw attention from the Devil's Island. M. Page was sentenced 37 years ago, at the Assizes of the Loire-Inferieure, to hard labour for life, but at the end of 15 years he was pardoned, and remained in New Caledonia, where he became a coffee planter. He came home this year with 80,000*l.* On his arrival he spoke himself as a wronged person, and took legal opinion as to the possibility of obtaining rehabilitation. This made a great noise at and around Nantes, where his trial was still remembered. He was tried on the charge of parricide, losing civil rights, and indeed nearly all rights. He lost a considerable heritage, to which he would otherwise have come into. He now claims this fortune, or rather will take steps to recover it if rehabilitated. A recent law renders rehabilitation fairly easy when there is a strong case to go upon. The indictment drawn up 39 years ago stated that on August 16, 1891, Mme. Page left Nantes at four in the afternoon to drive with her five children to Chateaubriand. At mid-night they reached Rozay Bridge, in the forest of Couffe. A pistol was fired in the carriage, but wounded nobody, only scorching Mme. Page's face. Mme. Page shrieked. Her son, thinking her wounded, jumped out to give chase to the person who fired, but as it was dark he soon came back, when he was met by another discharge of a pistol and wounded in the calf of the leg. He fell fainting on the ground. On recovering from the swoon he heard his mother's carriage driving towards the grand avenue.

The investigation gave the case another aspect. Madame Page had married a second time, but kept the control of her estate, Alfred helped her to manage. Her relations with the second husband were not smooth. He was not so well off, and was an idler. She never left her children with him when she had to go away, but with friends, or took them with her. She went to Chateaubriand, where she had a tenant, because two anonymous letters informed her that he was carting away his household goods and corn. This was not true. What turned suspicion on Alfred was the discovery that he filched small sums from his mother to spend with a sweetheart, and that he had bought a pair of pistols. Finally, he seemed confounded when under examination these facts were adduced. He was committed for trial. Fresh facts were brought against him. He had a brisk discussion with his mother about the sale of some wood, the proceeds of which he kept. Certain angry sayings were interpreted as showing a design to murder her. Alfred Page was defended by M. Waldeck Rousseau's father. The jury found him guilty with extenuating circumstances and the Court gave the heaviest possible sentence. He was heir to a good fortune, but he lost it. A millionaire uncle disinherited him, not wishing that after Alfred was pardoned an ex-convict should enjoy his money. It all went to a far distant cousin. Rather curiously the latter was the Juge d'Instruction who investigated the mysterious pistol-firing in the Forest of Couffe. The suit brought by the ex-convict will be presented by Me. Comby. He will first demand rehabilitation and then demand a judgment of the Civil Tribunal, to restore the hereditary fortune and the income derived from it during 35 years. A suit will also be brought to set aside the uncle's will leaving all his millions to the Juge d'Instruction.

THE SENTIMENTAL REVOLUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York correspondent of the "Scotsman," in an article on this subject, says: Britons are not yet fully aware of the character or the magnitude of the sentimental revolution that has occurred in the United States within the present year. The signs of this change are manifest; the results of it cannot be foretold. Perhaps it would be going too far to say that, in the current year, Gen. Washington's face had been turned to the wall amid popular applause; yet it can be truly affirmed that many of the new-light patriots now regard the Father of his Country as an "old fogey" or even as a "back number," a worthy man for his own time, but not the proper leader at the end of the nineteenth century. Again, the country's traditions, though not very old, are regarded as too musty to deserve much respect in this progressive age; and the country's political institutions, too, it would seem, ought to be modified so as to be adapted to existing circumstances. Is would, perhaps, not be going too far to say that the theories of the Declaration of Independence are regarded as impracticable, that the Federal Constitution is spoken of as a thing that ought to be "brought up to date," and that the revolutionary fathers are required to take a back seat. As for the Monroe Doctrine, it has served its purpose; and as for the British lion's tail, what is the use of twisting it any longer? Here, truly, is a sentimental revolution for the United States. The genuine original Yankee of Cape Cod will hardly know his own country when it is all made over so as to suit the spirit of the new times. The change of sentiment as to names and things, which is here marked, though it has been for some years in the brew, has but lately been observable. It has become manifest since the outbreak of the war with Spain, or since the United States became a conquering power. It has bearings upon Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and the Ladrones. It has appeared suddenly, yet it may be enduring.

For other things, we have always boasted that we had but a small Army of 25,000 men; the cry now is for a large military establishment. The Navy, too, was fairly down at the list; it must hereafter be near the top of the list. Last year, as in previous years, we scorned the thought of seeking the help or courting the friendship of any other Power; this year it seems desirable that that the Government should have an ally or at least a friend in need. Still further, there are many politicians of at least one party who maintain that the Presidential office should be invested with larger authority than it now possesses. The President has already very great power, but he could exercise yet more, perhaps advantageously, without bearing the title of dictator. Hundreds of political leaders and office-holders and newspapers are openly desirous of the establishment of a "strong government" in the United States. The word "imperialism" has gained a vast amount of favour within the past few months. Surely the things here spoken of contain indications of change in the United States, organic change, comprehensive and significant. The British observer may rest assured that the Republic is in course of transformation, not, perhaps, such a one, in all respects, as Lord Macaulay made forecast, and yet one both fundamental and lasting, partially coloured in accord with its vaticinations. And if this Republic is to assume the "imperial" purple; if it shall seek a place among the warlike Powers of the world; if it shall enter upon a career of annexation; if, in its domestic policy, it shall discard the democratic ideal of its founders, and sacrifice its liberties to its ambitions, then Macaulay's warning will form a memorable page of American history. But not unless the country loses its reason can his vision of doom be realised. The people of the United States are peacefully disposed, though they have waged war again and again; they pursue business and all the industries with a consuming energy; and millions of them are engaged in agriculture. It will only be in case they are overcome with the lust of territorial aggrandisement, and fall under the control of a bellicose spirit, that the world may expect to see the ruin of the political fabric which was founded by men trained in the school of British politics.

The death of Prince Paul Esterhazy recalls a curious passage in the romance of the peerage. In the year 1782 the Earl of Westmorland eloped (from what is now Lord Rosebery's house in Berkeley Square) with the only child and reputed heiress of Mr. Child, the banker. Mr. Child gave chase, but the fugitives made their way across the Border and were married at Gretna Green, and the indignant father avenged himself by cutting Lord and Lady Westmorland out of his will and leaving all his wealth over their heads to their eldest daughter, Lady Sarah Sophia Fane. This fortunate young lady married Lord Jersey, carried the Childs' banking business into her husband's family, and became one of the queens of London society in its most brilliant and most exclusive days. She is described by Lord Beaconsfield in "Endymion" as "Zenobia." She died in 1867. Lady Jersey's eldest daughter, Lady Sarah Villiers, married Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, who belonged to one of the greatest of Austrian families. In those days the law of the sixteen quarterings was rigidly enforced at the Court of Vienna, and the Prince was regarded as having made something of a *mesalliance* in marrying a young lady whose mercantile ancestry marred her full complement of heraldic honours. The son of this marriage was the Prince Paul Esterhazy, whose death is announced.

The rumour that Her Majesty is going to confer the Order of the Garter on the Queen of Holland has suggested the inquiry—How will the young Queen wear the insignia of the order? The splendid full dress of the order, "collar" and "surcoat" and "mantle," is never worn in its entirety since Her Majesty left off holding Chapters of the Order, though portions of it are worn on various occasions of greater or less state. The insignia which are commonly worn are the blue ribbon, crossing the chest from the left shoulder, and the star on the left breast. We all are familiar with the look of these decorations in portraits of Her Majesty. Besides these there is the Garter proper—a band of blue velvet embroidered with "Honi soit quit maly pense" in gold or diamonds. This is worn by knights below the left knee when they are in any costume which involves knee breeches. In old days, when Her Majesty wore low gowns with short sleeves, she used to wear this actual Garter around her left arm like a bracelet, and it may be presumed that if the young Queen of Holland receives it she will display it in like manner, together with the blue ribbon and the star.

MORE THACKERAY ANECDOTES.

AUTHORS EARNINGS IN THE EARLY VICTORIAN ERA.

The new volums of Mrs. Ritchie's delightful edition of her illustrious father's works comprises the Paris and Irish Sketch Books, and the notes of a journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo, together with "Sultan Stork," and the amusing description of the performance of a French version of Nicholas Nickleby at the Ambigu Comique Theatre—all writings that belong to the Pre-Vanity Fair period, before the general recognition of the genius of their author. The special interest of the volume, however, lies as before in Mrs. Ritchie's biographical introduction—based partly on unpublished correspondence, and partly on her personal recollections of those days of her early childhood. Thackeray's great sorrow—the incurable malady with which his young wife was stricken—had cast its heavy shadow on their happy home. One cure after another, we are told, was prescribed—foreign baths and home treatment in turn, "all of which (says Mrs. Ritchie) my father saw carried out." "But," she adds, "of course the expense was great; so was the anxiety and the difficulty of earning an income to meet it all." His little book, The Second Funeral of Napoleon, by Michael Angelo Titmarsh, was published about this time, and there is a rather mournfully playful letter of his to Mrs. Procter—wife of the poet, who is best known to the world as Barry Cornwall—in which he notes that he is to have 7 1-2*d.* out of every half-crown—the publishing price—and estimates his share in the coming sales from one hundred copies up to one hundred thousand—the latter representing in author's fees no less a sum than 3,125*l.* One hundred copies, he adds ironically, "are already sold, so that you see my fortune is very clear. Copies of the little book are now scarce, and fetch a fancy price. Their present rarity is sufficiently explained later on in a letter to his mother, in which he says.

"I am getting dreadfully bitten with my old painting mania," he says, "and as soon as I have written that famous book you know of, and made a few hundred pounds, make a vow to the great gods that I will try the thing once more. 'Titmarsh' has sold 140 copies, and he hanged to it—the donkeys of a public don't know a good thing when they get it. It has, however, been hugely praised by the Press, and will serve to keep my name up, though a failure."

As the Paris Sketch-book shows, he was in Paris for a considerable time at this period—living mostly alone, as we learn. Mrs. Ritchie does not note the fact—not very generally known—that a considerable portion of that book was originally contributed to an American paper called "The Corsair," which was edited by the popular essayist and poet, Nathaniel Parker Willis. Writing again to Mrs. Procter, a little later, he pathetically says of his last letter to her:

Indeed, it was written by a very miserable fellow, who was quite unaccustomed to that kind of mood, and is not a whit happier now, only he bears his griefs more composedly. What won't a man bear with a little practice?—ruin, blindness, his legs off, dishonour, death of dearest friend, and what not. As the cares multiply—I don't know whether this sentence is left unfinished, because I don't know how to finish it, or because it is a shame to begin such dissertations to a lady who merits more grateful treatment from me.

It is in writing to the same lady in June, 1841, that he makes an effort to adopt a cheerful tone in what seems to be a playful variation upon the odious Rochefoucauldian maxim that there is something consolatory in the misfortunes of our dearest friends: "Isaac Disraeli is not to give me any account whatever of any gaieties in which you indulge, or any sort of happiness falling to the share of you or anybody else. But if anybody meets with an accident, is arrested, ruined, has a wife run away with, if C. falls ill and is marked with the small-pox, do be so kind as to write me off word immediately, and I will pay the post cheerfully. The only welcome intelligence in your letter is that the Austins have lost a good deal of money, and Procter 1,000*l.* . . . Despair, madam, is the word, Byronish, I hate mankind, and wear my shirt-collar turned down.

In the same early letter we have a glimpse of the author of "Ulysses" and "The Lotos Eaters":

Alfred Tennyson, if he can't make you like him, will make you admire him—he seems to me to have the cachet of a great man; his conversation is often delightful I think, full of breadth, manliness, and humour; he reads all sorts of things, swallows them and digests them like a great poetical boa-constrictor as he is. Now I hope, Mrs. Procter, you will recollect that if you humble servant sneers at small geniuses, he has, on the contrary, a huge respect for big ones. Perhaps it is Alfred Tennyson's great big yellow face and growling voice that have made an impression on me; manliness and simplicity of manner go a great way with me, I fancy.

It was in the summer of 1842 that Thackeray went over from France to Ireland, the fruit of which visit was the Irish Sketch Book, the first of the publications that came out under his own name. It was published in 1843, and soon afterwards its author wrote, "The book is going pretty well, the Irish are in a rage about it—the Irish acquaintance. 'Boz' has written me a letter of compliments, and the literary people like it very much; not, I am afraid, White, who promised to review it in Blackwood, and pulled a very long face the other day when I met him. He did not say a word, however, and perhaps it was only my nervousness which saw the long face." It would have been worth a reference of Blackwood to see how "White" redeemed his promise. In 1844 we find him busy on "Punch," and preparing for his travels which resulted in his journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo and the amusing letters of Mr. Punch's "Fat Contributor." The Oriental company, it appears, made him an offer to go passage free, and Messrs. Chapman and Hall agreed to pay 400*l.* for the book. With such modest remuneration were successful men of letters content in those days. He had also agreed with that house to write a Life of Talleyrand. We have even a note in which he says that at Brussels he "read enormously for Talleyrand's life," but the project was somehow abandoned. The book of travel was, it appears, finished at that quaintly refined old tavern Don Saltero's, in Cheyne-walk Chelsea, now converted into a private mansion, whence one day he sent the Carlyles a note to borrow a Bible. He was still there, when in a curious letter to his mother, dated Saturday, 1845," he announced that he had just found time to finish the book, and added in a passage which is likely to shock Mrs. Ritchie's readers:

I am guarded with Jerusalem, not wishing to offend the public by a needless exhibition of heterodoxy, nor daring to be a hypocrite. I have been reading lots of books—Old Testament—Church histories, travels, and advance but slowly in the labour. I find there was a sect in the early Church who denounced the Old Testament; and get into such a rage myself when reading all that murder and crime which the name of the Almighty is blasphemously made to sanction, that I don't dare to trust myself to write, and put off my work from day to day. When I got the book out of hand, please God I shall see the dear, dear little and big faces again.

It was in February of the following year that he was enabled to send to his mother the good news that the "Journey from Cornhill to Cairo" was "not only praised, but selling well," and that the publishers had already got rid of a thousand more than the Irish book sold altogether.

WITH A DRUNKEN ALPINE GUIDE.

Mr. William D. Watson, of Rochdale, has been reciting his experiences with a drunken guide on Mont Blanc in the autumn of 1882: Being overtaken in a great storm which brought the temperature to an exceptionally low point, our eatables and drinkables became solid frozen, with the result that not until we regained the Grand Mulets hut could our provisions be made palatable. Here my guide partook too freely of the vin rouge, and became intoxicated. Persons who have made the ascent know well the rocky ledges immediately below the Grand Mulets hut; also the ladder-bridged crevasse, the Saddleback, &c. Finding myself with a drunken leader, I had to decide whether I would continue to be roped on to him, or stifle my conscience and allow a fellow-creature to perish before my eyes, I need hardly say that I elected to remain connected and take the consequences. For so doing I was well rewarded. On nine occasions our pilot fell, but there was no difficulty in holding him suspended and pulling him to his feet. The strain was never too great upon me for the reason that the ice and snow helped to clutch the rope.

A curious story comes to us from Rushden, the moral of which is plain. When the memorial stones of the Independent Wesleyan (Wesleyan Reform Union) Chapel, High-street, Rushden, were laid in 1873, some official documents, current newspapers, and coin minted that year were sealed in a bottle and placed in a crevice prepared for that purpose in one of the stones. The chapel is now being demolished to make room for a more commodious structure. The members of the committee assembled to witness the removal of the old memorial stones, and to secure the papers, coins, &c., which had been placed there twenty-five years before. A surprise awaited them, however, for it was found that the bottle was missing, and that, instead of the papers and coins, there was a rough piece of slate on which had been scratched a message to the effect that the work of building had been very dry, and hinting pretty plainly that the writers had appropriated the bright-new coins for refreshment of a liquid character. That the coins had been placed there twenty-five years back was within recollection of some of the committee, so that after the stone-laying ceremony some of the workmen must have raised the stones, extracted the bottle, and then covered up all trace of their little trick.

GERMAN PRESTIGE IN CHINA.

HOW IT WAS RAISED.

BY A GERMAN DON QUIXOTE.

When the history of German enterprise in China comes to be written, says a correspondent, it may be hoped that justice will be done to the achievements of Herr Eugen Wolf. As the world already knows, this explorer has been engaged of recent years in a journey through the Celestial Kingdom, undertaken in the interests of a Berlin daily paper, and, as that journal now maintains, for the benefit of German prestige. It appears that this latter contention of the "Berliner Tageblatt" is not shared by many prominent Germans in Shantung. Bishop Anzer, amongst others, has put into circulation the most astounding story of Wolf's manner of "impressing" the Chinese, and this story has in many points been confirmed by Father Stenz. It is to the effect that the correspondent, clad in the most marvellous costumes, progressed through Shantung in the assumed character of an Envoy Extraordinary of the German Emperor; that in this role he deceived the Governors of the various provinces through which he passed into ceremoniously receiving and entertaining him; that with his dog, "Herr von Schuster," perched upon an exalted stool upon his right hand, the traveller, upon the authority of an Imperial Commission drawn solemnly from the heel of his boot and flourished in the face of the Yamen, sat in judgment upon some thirteen prisoners accused of the murder of German missionaries and declared them not guilty. The missionary Stenz asserts that these men really were innocent, and that the real murderers are still at large, though two victims, tortured into confessing, have been since decapitated for the crime.

But the praise lavished by Catholic papers upon Herr Wolf upon this count does not compensate the explorer for the laughter of the rest of the world. Accordingly, he publishes an absolute denial of the points concerning "Herr von Schuster," the sham court of justice, and the assumption of the role of Envoy Extraordinary. He further says that he has telegraphed to Prince Hohenlohe asking that an official investigation may be instituted into the whole affair, and promises that within the next few days he will present to the world the pages from his diary covering the period alluded to by Bishop Anzer.

Meanwhile Herr Eugen Wolf is incautious enough to leave his defence to his paper, the "Berliner Tageblatt," which in an article of over a column demonstrated, with a miraculous absence of humour, how its representative raised the prestige of Germany in Shantung. It would, argues this journal, have been far cheaper and have saved much time if Herr Wolf had taken private lodgings in the various localities through which he passed. In allowing himself to be ceremoniously received by the Yamen he had merely the general interest of Germany in his eye. He wished to show the population of Shantung he was a German travelling with the consent and under the protection of the Chinese Government, and that the foreigner could not be insulted with impunity. Further, he desired to make it plain to them that it was the wish, not only of the German Emperor, but of every German subject, to dwell in perfect peace with them in the neighbourhood of German China. By dismounting at the Yamen instead of at an inn, Herr Wolf incurred great expense. He, however, submitted to this in the interests of German prestige. With the same object in view, he had carried before him wherever he went a black, white, and red flag, fastened to the point of a lance borne by a mounted soldier riding at the head of his procession. There could thus be no doubt whatever as to which nation he belonged, and that as a subject of Germany he demanded from the Chinese respect and reverence for her flag. This demand Herr Wolf actually enforced.

Such is the justification of Herr Wolf's doings published with pompous solemnity by the "Tageblatt." The testimony to Herr Wolf's method of progress through Shantung which it supplies receives amusing confirmation from a letter published by the "Lokal Auzeiger from Kiaochau. This letter states that Herr Eugen Wolf made his entry into the German leased territory in the most extraordinary manner on May 1. He was clad in a travelling costume marvellous to behold, and was accompanied by four Chinese hussars and four foot soldiers. This circus-like escort, as subsequent inquiry showed, consisted, not of regular Chinese troops, but of people whose uniforms Herr Wolf had himself procured, and whom he had borrowed from the Prefect of Kiaochau. One of the riders bore aloft a German flag.

Upon arriving at Kiaochau, Herr Wolf was forced to disband this troop, which was then conducted by a patrol over the border. At Kiaochau the explorer boasted that in order to strengthen German prestige he had inade the town Prefects and village Sheriffe everywhere visit him in the Governor's Yamen where he of course always resided. At Kuje he subjected the men who were charged with the murder of the missionaries to a thorough cross-examination. Herr Eugen Wolf, in fact, seems to have thoroughly enjoyed himself among the Orientals.

THE CHILD SUICIDE.

It is hard, says a Paris correspondent, not to believe the father and mother of Lucie Guyon, the child of ten who committed suicide by jumping out of a window. Her body is at the Morgue. I have been allowed to see it. What struck me most of all was not the unnatural leanness, the fearful cuts and gashes received in the fall through the glazed roof of shed, but the hideously sullen and the monstrously sensual character of the face. Of course she was the victim of Atavist fatality. Her father admitted, when confronted suddenly with the corpse, that he had perhaps been too severe but had never been cruel. She was locked up for two years in a room by herself. The mother said that this was done because she had precocious vices. They were not rich enough to place her under special treatment in a private hospital. There was no hospital or asylum where she would be taken. What was to be done but what they did? It was not true that she was starved. She had ruined her health and hated food. Guyon the father showed deep feeling at the wretched fate of the child. He knelt down beside the skeleton corpse, kissed the scarred forhead, wept bitterly, and when he rose, declared that he was guilty neither of criminal thought nor act in regard to her. A neighbour has accused him in an anonymous letter to the Parquet, of throwing her out of the window. The mother on being confronted was less affected. She made a brief dry statement about the incorrigible and filthy naughtiness of Lucie, and then said I have nothing more to add, nor did she say another word. The mysterious point of the affair is this. Lucie could not have been more than seven when she showed the depravity of which father and mother bear witness. Would a child of that age be so wantonly and perseveringly foul? Would she so cunningly resist all attempts to cure her? She was only eight when first isolated. However, having seen the face, I can almost believe the parents' testimony. The stigma of debasing animal instincts are as plainly stam

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

THE record-breaking season at the fall of this year began in real earnest last week, when E. Gould lowered the hundred miles time by 40 secs., and this week a fellow club member of the North Road C.C., the well-known record-breaker at short and long distances, A. A. Chase, put up the hour's total to 33 miles 712 yds., a very large addition to Stocks' 1897 total. This was the first time that Chase has put the hour's record to his credit, and this is generally regarded as one of the hottest records that a man can attack as it means top speed, without a hitch, the whole time. The teams of pacers at the Crystal Palace seemed to feel the pace more than Chase himself, and lap after lap the multiplet crews were forced to relieve each other after one circuit only, so fierce was the speed demanded of them by the insatiable hanger-on.

In Birmingham there is a little more enthusiasm over racing matters than in London. For example, at a club function, to wit, the fifty miles race for the Chatrian Challenge Cup, open only to members of the Midland Cycling and Athletic Club, upwards of £14 was taken at the gate in threepenny pieces for admission. The race was one of a series of fine performances which have this season been achieved by Harry Chinn, brother to the professional champion, F. W. Chinn. H. Chinn had won the event last year, and two consecutive wins would made it his own, so he specially trained, and made a big and successful effort, riding in perfect style, and at a beautifully even pace, and his time of 1 hr. 50 mins. for the fifty miles shows him to be no mean speedman.

In the London district so great is the apathy of racing men, race promoters and race goers, that the world-famed Catford Gold Vase contest has been altogether abandoned for lack of support, and the erstwhile famous Cuca Cup contest, made famous in its first years by the triple win of F. W. Shorland, is now offered for a twenty miles event, yet on top of all this apathy there are rumours that a number of racing men will next year invade this country to "hustle the Britishers." It is to be hoped they will revive some enthusiasm for the competitive side of the sport.

In deciding a case of collision brought before him, one of our County Court Judges condemned the cyclist on the ground that he was leaning over his handlebars, and added the following extraordinary comment. "If a man or a boy, being created an erect animal, chose to go about doubled up, and not use his eyes in the manner Providence intended, it is his own fault altogether." There is much virtue in that "If."

A London newspaper, taking a hint from the reported practice of an American rail road, is recommending that our roads should be oiled instead of watered. On the Pennsylvania system, this dodge has been tried with great success to lay the dust that nearly choked the travellers by rail. But what would be the effect on roads? If water makes them greasy what would oil do? It is argued that oil would be cheaper than water, as one oil-cart would do the work of six hydrostatic vans, inasmuch as the effect lasts so very much longer. It is also said that the oil does not disintegrate the road surface in the same manner as does water, which binds and collects instead of dispersing the finely divided dust. Perhaps the experiment may be made, but it is hardly likely to be valuable except on dirt roads. It would be fatal on setts, or wood, or asphalt.

A new development of lady racing has come about, and one of the artists who last season broke 'lady' records to Brighton and back has now challenged the whole female world, skirted or unskirted, for a race up Reigate Hill. The hill is over a mile long, and although quite easily rideable at a moderate pace, it culminates with a few hundred yards of one in eleven gradient, and to race up it would be a horrible prospect, especially for women, for whom the cycle in moderation is the best boon of the century, but is the worst form of exercise when pushed beyond a limit into the regions of excess. It is to be hoped that the challenge will end where it has begun, on paper only.

A case of a cycle wedding has again occurred, though it was only before a registrar, and not a full choral service. The orthodox cycling wedding is for bride and bridegroom to come to the church on singles, and take their departure on a tandem, leaving the singles for the best man and a bridesmaid, but in this instance the pair came and went on a tandem, and the ceremony before the registrar was devoid of show. Cycling weddings are hardly likely to be popular, as there is no chance for the display so dear to the average feminine heart on these occasions.

Great heat has been our portion for the last fortnight, and two cases of prostration on that account have happened to persons while cycling, one of them occuring to a lady in Oxford Street, who fell from her machine and narrowly escaped being run over. The reports of cycle accidents are, however, extremely few, this holiday season, compared with the daily return of boating, bathing, and climbing fatalities, while if the facts could be ascertained the number of cyclists outweighs by countless thousands those who indulge in these pastimes. There is no doubt that proportionately to the number of riders the number of accidents is exceedingly small.

It is only the foolish rider who leaves pump and repair outfit at home, as the best of tyres may meet with disaster in the form of a horse-shoe studded with nails, or an unseen broken bottle end, nor is it sound advice to say that the roads are so well populated with riders that some one is sure to turn up and lend a pump. What if anybody acted on these lines? Besides many pump owners who have played the good Samaritan in this respect get hardened after a while, and at the sound of a cry for a pump ride on indifferent to such an appeal. A good walk to the nearest repairer, or free inflating station, is an excellent cure for the folly of leaving over necessary appliances at home.

Something akin to riding through a waterspout was the surprising fate in store for an unwary cyclist, last week, on one of the roads leading off Hampstead Heath. He was travelling rather fast, and on rounding a corner, which presented no suspicious appearance, he suddenly found himself confronted with a jet of water some twenty feet high, issuing from one of the mains. The firemen of the district were testing their hydrants, and the fountain that was unexpectedly playing deluged the cyclist who had neither time to dismount nor room to elude the unwonted obstacle, and no other course remained but for him to dash through the stream. The force of the fountain did not quite lift him from the saddle, but the cold bath and the soaking must have been something of a shock.

An amateur census taker set himself the task recently of computing the number of cyclists to pass a selected spot on the Brighton road, on one day between the hours of nine in the morning and nine at night, and he counted up to 1,717, which pairs out at about five people every couple of minutes all the time. This return is for one road only, and when the scores of trunk roads leading out of London are reckoned in as well, the total moving wheelmen must be a most enormous number. The exact calculation, however, shows how exaggerated an expression it is for people to say they saw cyclists in thousands. On a holiday the swarming cyclists on a busy thoroughfare have to be counted a long while to reach four figures.

An accident on one of the long and winding, but not steep passes that traverse the valleys in the Snowdon district of North Wales instances afresh the desirableness of every rider at all times carrying with him documentary evidence of his identity. In this case it was the winding of the pass that incidentally caused the disaster, as the cart and the cyclist met at an angle unaware of each other's proximity, and the wheelman was knocked insensible, and died without regaining consciousness, and was buried after an inquest, which revealed no evidence as to who he was or whence he came. Even in less serious calamities it is prudent to carry a card, or better evidence of identity, such as a membership ticket in the C.T.C. or any club, or receipted invoices, or any convincing proof of who you are, as the delay in verifying the spoken word, when one's name and address is sought by an over active and deficiently intelligent constable is extremely vexatious, and may lead to incarceration in a police cell.

Runaways have crashed into shop fronts before now, but it must have been rather a raw novice at hill-work who lost control on the down grade at Tuxford on the Great North Road, last week. The lady lost her pedals and the uncontrolled machine made tracks for a cottage door at the bottom of the hill. At the moment when the crash appeared inevitable, the door was opened by an old woman, who unexpectedly let in the flying runaway, who dashed past the cottage, and fell in a heap among the tea things on the table. After explaining the unintentioned nature of her visit, and paying for the necessary replacement of much damaged crockery, the lady continued her journey, and thanked providence for the existence of that "open door."

The performance of Ernest Gould last week in beating the world's hundred miles record on a chainless machine is of exceptional interest. Gould, last year, rode as an amateur, and this season turned professional to assist in the exploitation of a new type of bicycle, on which he has trained all the summer. It was a near thing for him, as he only beat record by less than a minute, his exact time being 2hrs. 24mins. 41 secs. His machine was not a bevel-geared specimen of the chainless variety, but one driven by lever, and an arrangement of spur wheels termed power developers, but the mechanism is not generally considered an improvement on the simpler direct pull of a well-made chain.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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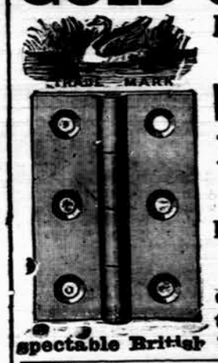

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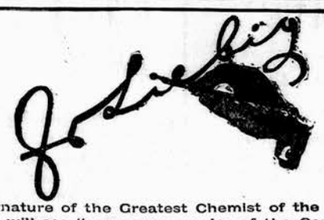

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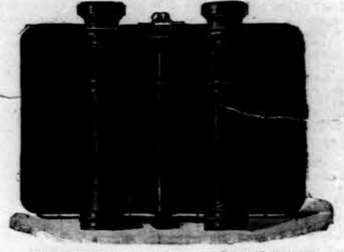

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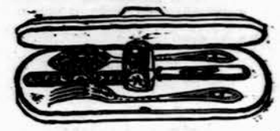

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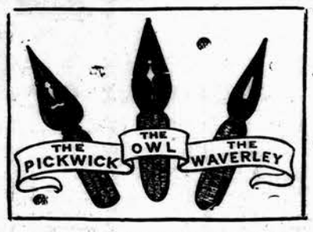

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.